

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 62

MAY 15, 1942

NO. 6

JACOBS
VERYBEST
LOOM STRAPPING



*substitute
for rubber*

REINFORCED VERYBEST



The "Floating" Check Strap

Made of Highest Quality Hairy Leather Obtainable

CONVENTIONAL CHECK STRAPS



Made of Highest Quality Hairy Leather or Specially Tanned Oak Leather

GENERAL LOOM STRAPPING

Made of Highest Quality Hairy Leather—Oak Leather or Canvas and Glue



VERYBEST HAIRY LEATHER *Can be supplied in uniform substances—
Plus $\frac{3}{16}$ " Minus $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{1}{4}$ "*

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

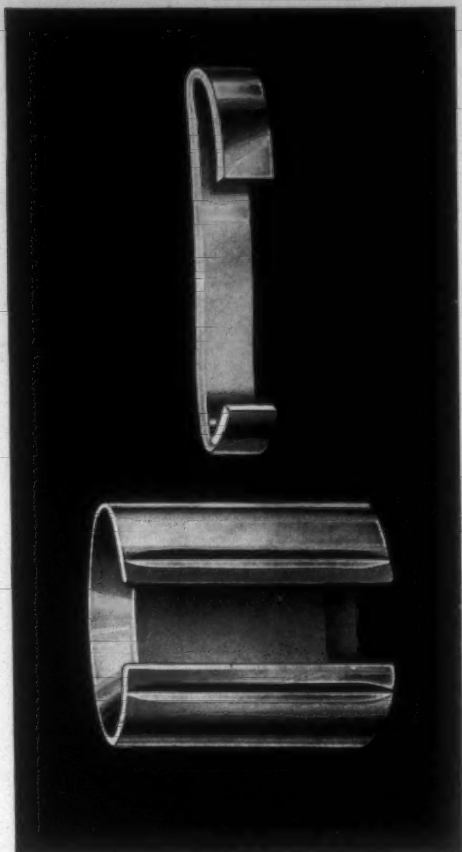
E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1869

DANIELSON, CONN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A Traveler for Every Fibre



The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge feature of U. S. Ring Travelers produces ideally smooth, even yarn. There are no angular edges to flatten the end. There are no split ends in throwing rayon and silks—no fly waste in the spinning and twisting of cotton, worsted, asbestos, kindred fibres. Made and stocked in all sizes and weights, for all kinds and counts of yarns.

All Out For Victory

The Battle of Production can be won, but on the Textile Front, with its mammoth assignment, it's going to take the best productive equipment obtainable to do the job, and this applies to the small items as well as to the heavy machinery.

You may not now be able to replace your frames but you CAN change to

U. S. Travelers

The Travelers That Meet the Speed Test—
The Quality Test—and the Economy Test

Write for supplies and prices

U. S. RING TRAVELERS

Sold under the Trade Names

BOWEN Round Point Travelers

BOWEN Square Point Travelers

BOWEN Improved Vertical Bronze

BOWEN Patented Bevel Edge

BOWEN Patented Ne-Bow Vertical

BOWEN Patented Vertical Offset

BOWEN Flat Oval and Round Wire Travelers

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

AMOS M. BOWEN, Pres. and Treas.

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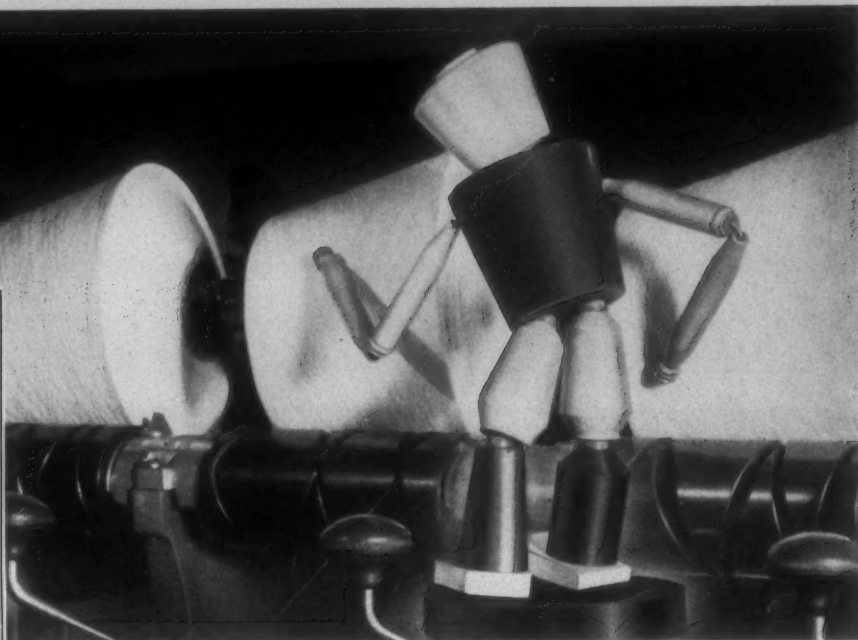
William P. Vaughan and William H. Rose
P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

Oliver B. Land
P. O. Box 158
Athens, Georgia

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SMOOTH YARN

*from the
Rotating- Traverse
Winder*



A spinner operating Roto-Coners* to produce open-wound cones of cotton knitting yarn, tells us: "In my opinion, the difference between a Roto-Cone* and any other cotton knitting cone, is the difference between the man who shaved this morning and the man who shaved yesterday!"

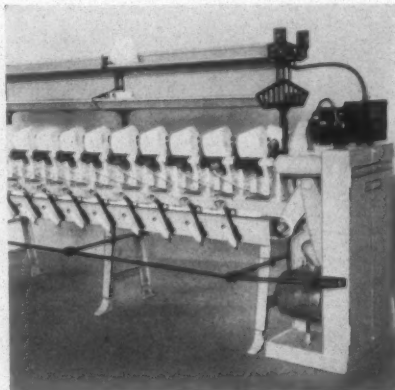
By holding two cones — one a Roto-Cone*, the other from a reciprocating-guide machine — to the light and sighting along the base, you can easily tell which cone has the smoother yarn.

The reason why the base of the Roto-Cone* is smooth can be found in the way the rotating traverse guides the yarn. Unlike other traversing methods, the rotating traverse revolves *in the same direction* the yarn is traveling. Thus, there is no chafing to rough up the fibers

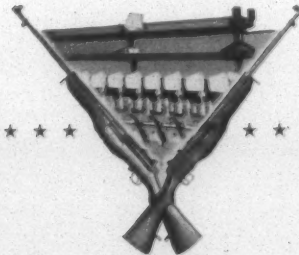
and cause a fuzzy appearance on the yarn.

Make this same test, and you will understand why knitters appreciate

the better quality of Roto-Cones*, and why more and more spinners are modernizing their winding rooms with Roto-Coners*.

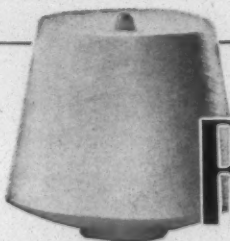


This modern, high speed machine may be equipped for paper coning or tubing, wood coning or for dye packages.



Universal—manufacturer of precision machinery — aids defense by manufacturing precision parts for military equipment.

See our catalog in *TEXTILE YEARBOOK*



ROTO-CONER



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

OPEN-WIND CONES FOR KNITTING

DYEING PACKAGES — PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

P. O. BOX 1605

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

UTICA

CHARLOTTE

ATLANTA

Let's Clamp Down on Comb Box Trouble

ANOTHER PLACE WHERE THE RIGHT OIL
HELPS REDUCE SPOTTING OF YARN:

Problem: The comb box is frequently a source of lubrication trouble. Excessive heating and leakage are the chief difficulties encountered, resulting in "oil throw" and staining of yarn. Heating is usually due to use of an unsuitable lubricant, clogged oil passages, or high oil level which causes excessive churning. Leakage is invariably due to wear, improper setting, excessive oil foaming, or improper venting of boxes.

Answer: Use an oil specially designed for this type of problem, and be sure the oil is kept at the right level.
Gargoyle Vactra Oil is exceptionally well suited to use in comb boxes. Its high film strength and persistence of film help minimize wear and "oil throw."

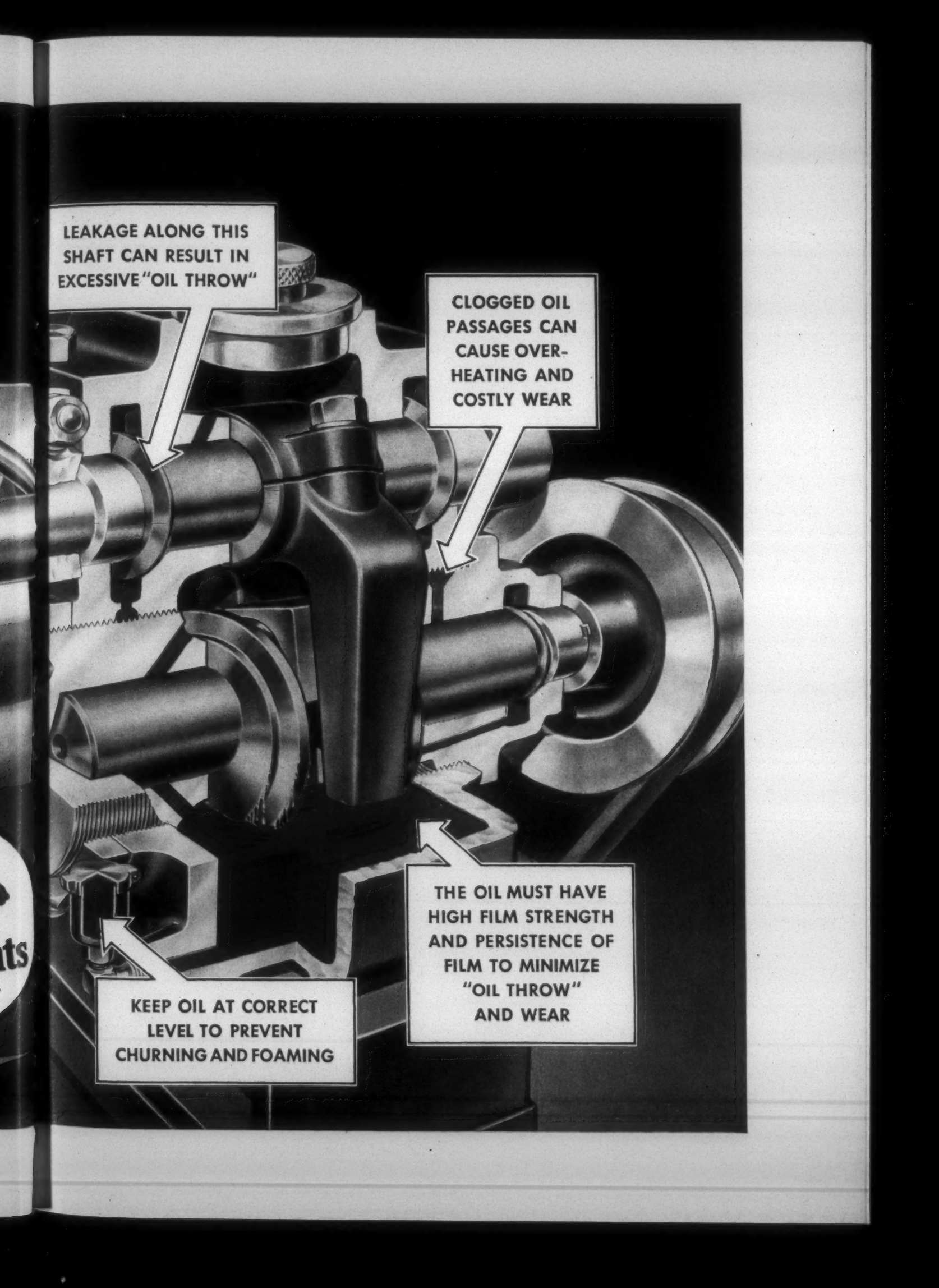
And the Socony-Vacuum man who visits your mill is experienced in helping to solve comb box and other textile lubrication problems. He will be glad to give your men the benefit of his experience in helping them adjust comb box oil level at just the right point.

TO HELP MAINTAIN WARTIME PRODUCTION, CALL IN

SOCONY-VACUUM
for "Correct Lubrication"

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC. — Standard Oil of N. Y. Div. — White Star Div.
Lubrite Div. — Chicago Div. — White Eagle Div. — Wadhams Div. — Southeastern Div.
(Baltimore) — Magnolia Petroleum Company — General Petroleum Corporation of Calif.





**LEAKAGE ALONG THIS
SHAFT CAN RESULT IN
EXCESSIVE "OIL THROW"**

**CLOGGED OIL
PASSAGES CAN
CAUSE OVER-
HEATING AND
COSTLY WEAR**

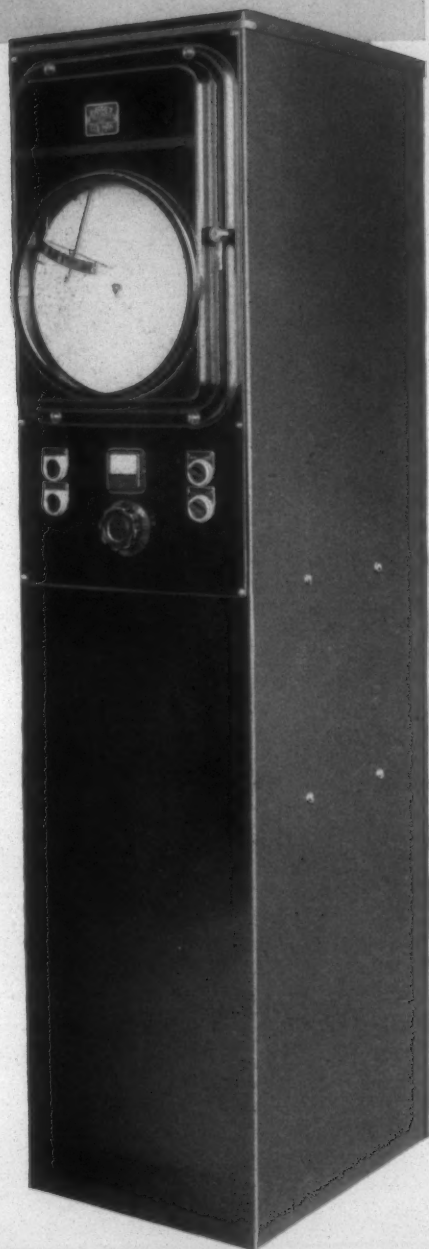
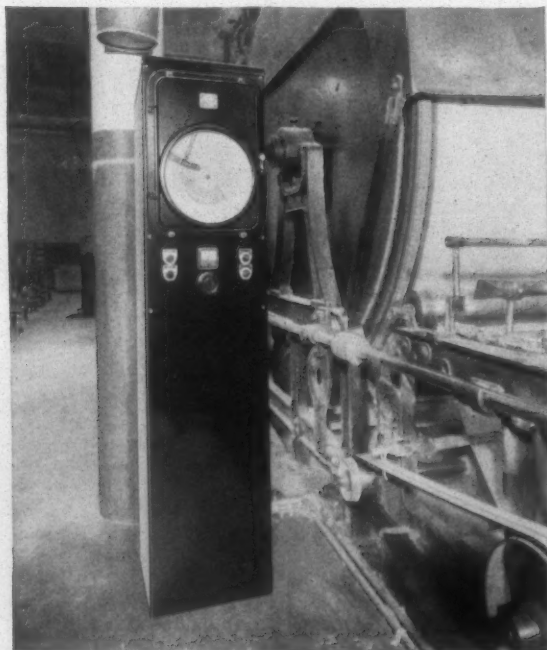
**KEEP OIL AT CORRECT
LEVEL TO PREVENT
CHURNING AND FOAMING**

**THE OIL MUST HAVE
HIGH FILM STRENGTH
AND PERSISTENCE OF
FILM TO MINIMIZE
"OIL THROW"
AND WEAR**

Compensates for the variables In Slashing ...

BARBER-COLMAN MOISTURE CONTENT CONTROLLER

Some of the variables which affect the moisture content in warps are (1) Variable moisture content of material entering dryer, (2) Processing and storage faults, (3) Faulty equipment, (4) Improper machine adjustments, (5) Variations in driving motor speed, (6) Variable size level, (7) Variable size temperature, and (8) Variable cylinder temperature. An installation of Barber-Colman controls will compensate for these variables and permit maximum production of uniform and highest quality. The Barber-Colman Moisture Content Controller will allow the slasher to be operated at maximum temperature and therefore at the highest speed possible to produce the greatest yardage with a constant moisture content.



TYPICAL INSTALLATION...

The illustration at the left shows one of the Barber-Colman Moisture Content Controllers installed on a battery of nine slashers in a well-known New England cotton mill, where it is instrumental in maintaining uniform quality of high-grade sheeting and other products.

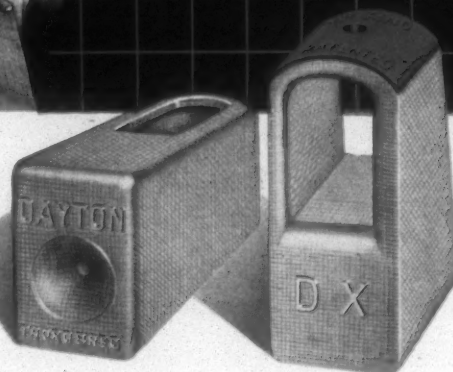
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. • GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. • MANCHESTER, ENGLAND • MUNICH, GERMANY



—AND DELUXE PICKERS CUT COSTS AS MUCH AS 50%



Lighter in color—and even smoother, tougher and stronger, the Dayton DeLuxe Picker is a super-doer which

jacks production way up while cutting picker costs by as much as 50%. Made of specially selected fabrics which are two times stronger—finely woven for maximum smoothness—and bonded with resilient rubber, the Dayton DeLuxe is the only picker tough enough to take the constant pounding of modern

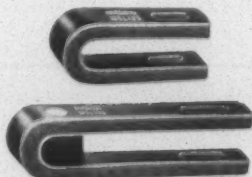
high-speed looms and save you operating time. Furthermore, with the Dayton DeLuxe, looms can be boxed the same at all times—jerked-in fillings are reduced to a minimum.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.
Dayton, Ohio - - Waynesville, N. C.

*Dayton Loom Supplies are protected
by U.S. Patents issued or pending.*

THE THOROBRED LOOP PICKER

New flared bottom...rounded corners on front of picker...molded by new method to eliminate roughness. Keeps its shape and "stays put" on the stick. Has proper cushion. Easy to install. Proved long life and greater economy.



THE THOROBRED LUG STRAPS

Freedom from adjustment and constant power maintenance assures increased production at lower costs. Thorobred Lug Straps have extra strength...proper cushion...desired resilience...and the ability to absorb shock. Never require adjustment and have long, trouble-free life.

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THE TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO. Charlotte, N.C.
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES, Inc. LaGrange, Ga.
YOUNG & VANN Birmingham, Ala.
TEXTILE SUPPLY CO. Dallas, Texas
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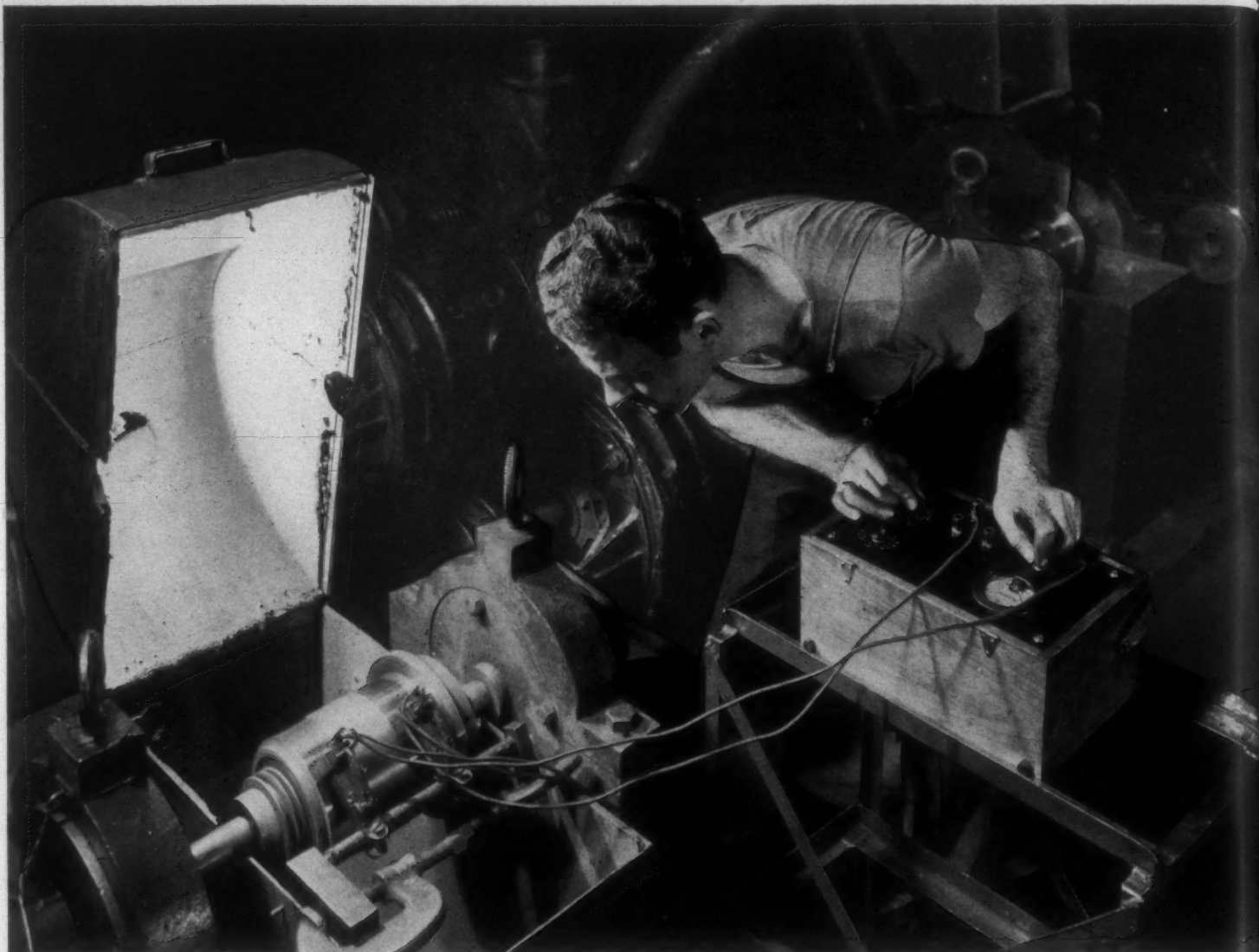
Thorobred TEXTILE PRODUCTS

LOOM SUPPLIES—Dayco TEMPERED ROLL COVERINGS

Made by the World's Largest Manufacturer of V-Belts

CLEVELAND, OHIO, The Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Co.

use this 4-way service



When you request copies of Maintenance Hints, your name will automatically be placed on our mailing list to receive Maintenance News.



FREE

HINTS ON HOW TO MAINTAIN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Continuous production depends on proper maintenance. This book will help. Thousands of maintenance men are already using it. Gives timely tips on the care and maintenance of electrical equipment. Published in two volumes. You can have both. Vol. I is wire-bound. Vol. II is loose-leaf so additional booklets can be added as released.

Fill in the coupon now and mail it today. When we receive your request your name will automatically be placed on our mailing list to receive Westinghouse Maintenance News—another free publication for maintenance men, issued periodically to give latest news on maintenance methods.

Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.,
East Pittsburgh, Pa., Dept. 7-N
Maintenance Sales Dept.:

Please forward copies of Maintenance Hints, Vol. I and Vol. II, and place my name on your mailing list to receive both the regular Maintenance Hints bulletins and Maintenance News.

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

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City _____ State _____



to keep your machines on the job

1

Renewal Parts Warehouses

17 warehouses conveniently located throughout the country now carry an adequate stock of frequently used renewal parts.

2

District Repair Service

33 manufacturing and repair plants are strategically located to speed repair service.

3

District Engineering Service

Experienced engineers in every industrial district are available to help solve production problems.

4

Free Help for Maintenance Men

Valuable information on how to keep electrical equipment on the job.

With Victory in the production line, the most important job today is to keep present equipment running at full capacity. To do this calls for better maintenance, for quick replacement of worn parts, for speedy repair work when necessary. To help you get longer life from your electrical equipment, Westinghouse is prepared to help you in these four ways:

First

Westinghouse has established 17 warehouses where you can obtain renewal parts quickly. Stocks on hand include those parts normally subjected to wear or burning such as contact tips, shunts, arc chutes, operating coils, armature and field coils, bearings, etc. Be sure your own stock of renewal parts is adequate to meet emergencies. When it runs low order direct from our local office.

Second

Westinghouse has arranged to facilitate major repair work. In addition to the 17 parts warehouses, Westinghouse has established 33 district manufacturing and repair plants. Each of these plants is equipped to repair, remodel or recondition electrical apparatus. This includes rewinding motors, generators and transformers; replacing or building up worn parts such as bearings, commutators and current collectors; reblade and reline turbines, or remodel them for other operations.

More than 4,000 employes are now serving our customers from these 33 Westinghouse district plants alone. To save time on repair service, call our local office.

Third

Experienced engineers are available at every Westinghouse office to help you with your electrical and production problems. These men are constantly working with plant engineers in all types of industries. Problems that occur once in the lifetime of a manufacturer are often daily occurrences with our engineers. Thus, problems solved in one plant provide a quick answer to similar problems elsewhere. Maybe these men can help you, too.

Fourth

One of the most important single group of workers in your plant is your maintenance crew. These men deserve all the help you can give them.

Westinghouse has prepared a valuable book on the care and maintenance of electrical equipment. Pocket-size, it gives helpful hints on the care of linestarters, bearing lubrication and maintenance, tips on general inspection and many other suggestions on how to keep electrical equipment on the job.

"Maintenance Hints" is free. Each of your maintenance men should have a copy. To be sure they get one, fill in the coupon now and mail today.

All of the above services are available through our local office. A phone call will bring you any one or all of them.

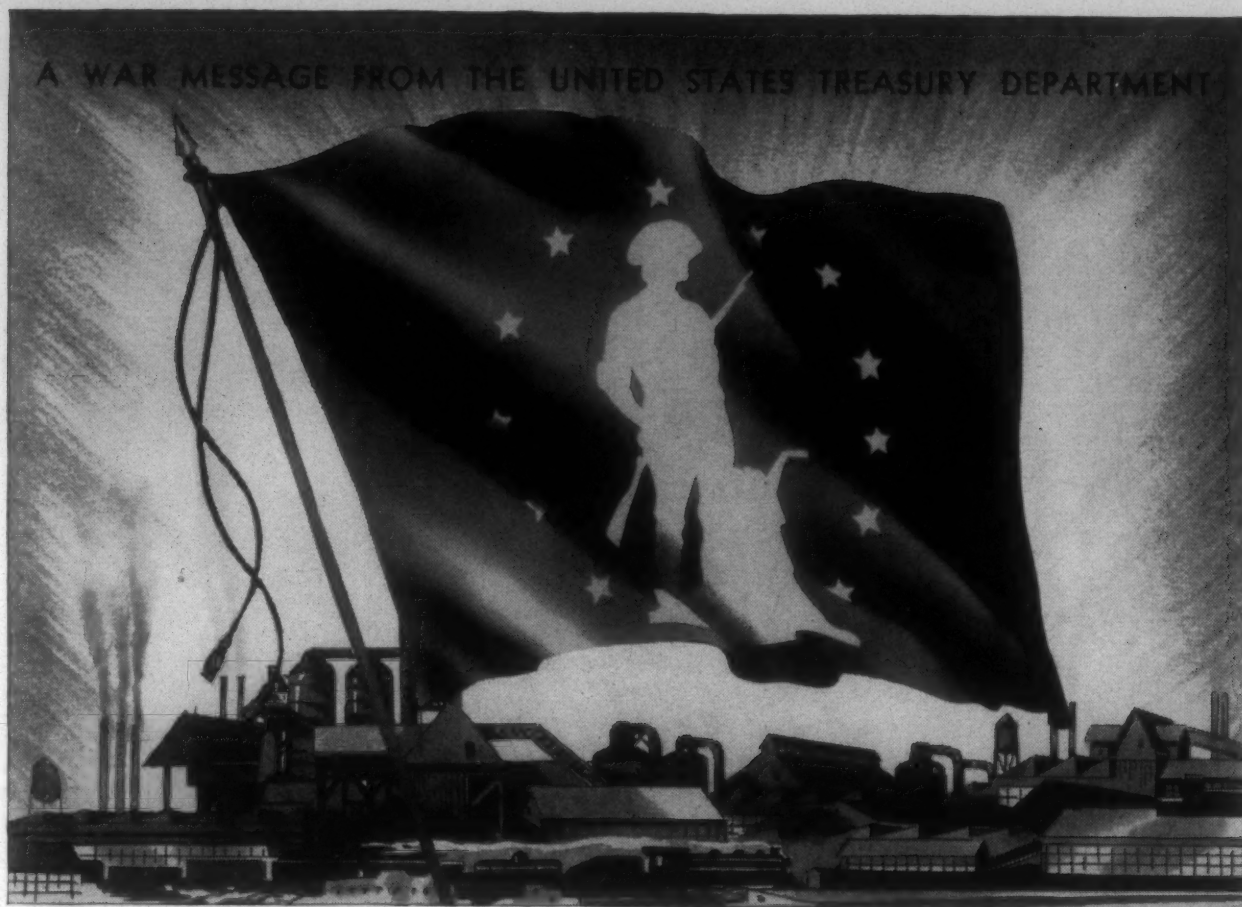
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

J-94489



Westinghouse

TIME SAVER FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY



Next to the Stars and Stripes . . .

AS PROUD A FLAG AS INDUSTRY CAN FLY

Signifying 90 Percent or More Employee Participation in the Pay-Roll Savings Plan

IT doesn't go into the smoke of battle, but wherever you see this flag you know that it spells Victory for our boys on the fighting fronts. To everyone, it means that the firm which flies it has attained 90 percent or more employee participation in the Pay-Roll Savings Plan . . . that their employees are turning a part of their earnings into tanks and planes and guns *regularly*, every pay day, through the systematic purchase of U. S. War Bonds.

You don't need to be engaged in war production activity to fly this flag. Any patriotic firm can qualify and make a vital contribution to Victory by making the Pay-Roll Savings Plan available to its employees, and by securing 90 percent or more employee participation. Then notify your State Defense Savings Staff Administrator that

you have reached the goal. He will tell you how you may obtain your flag.

If your firm has already installed the Pay-Roll Savings Plan, now is the time to increase your efforts: (1) To secure wider participation and reach the 90-percent goal; (2) to encourage employees to increase their allotments until 10 percent or more of your gross pay roll is subscribed for Bonds. "Token" allotments will not win this war any more than "token" resistance will keep our enemies from our shores, our homes. If your firm has yet to install the Plan, remember, **TIME IS SHORT.**

Write or wire for full facts and literature on installing your Pay-Roll Savings Plan now. Address Treasury Department, Section D, 709 12th St., NW., Washington, D. C.

Make Every Pay Day "Bond Day"



U. S. **WAR Bonds ★ Stamps**

This Space Is a Contribution to Victory by

TEXTILE BULLETIN



SUCCESS STORY

of a famous fabric family

... a typical result of

FOUR-PLY SERVICE!

WE'RE ESPECIALLY PROUD of the Trossach fabrics—because their success has brought added success and profits to many of our customers.

The Trossachs are a large family of dress and sportswear fabrics, created by our fabric development experts, in which four textile fibers are combined to produce the desired fabric properties. Bright viscose rayon for strength; dull viscose rayon for texture; acetate rayon for color effect; and wool for touch appeal. In three years, millions of yards of these fabrics have been produced and sold.

Here is another example of the way our FOUR-PLY SERVICE gets results for you. Although our only products are rayon yarns and fibers, we don't stop there. To help you solve any problem connected with rayon—whether you require a new fiber, a new fabric, improved mill technique, or sales assistance—our FOUR-PLY SERVICE is ready to aid you.



AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF RAYON YARN

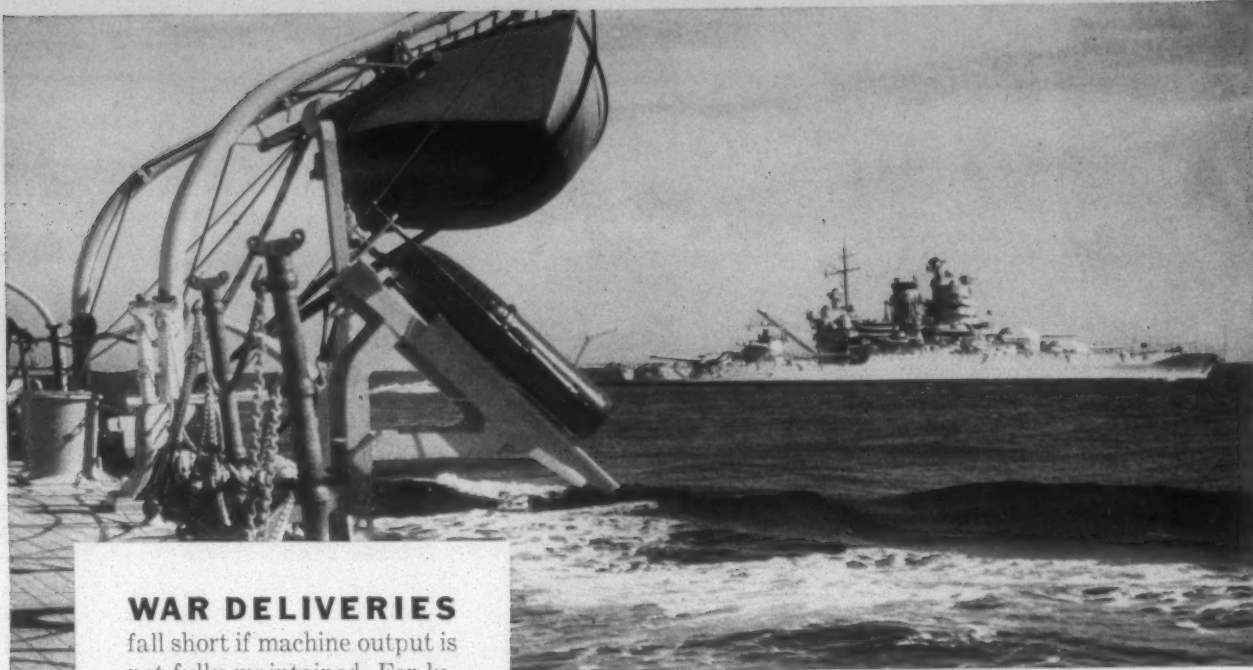


SALES OFFICES: New York, N. Y., Charlotte, N. C.; Providence, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pa.

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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WAR DELIVERIES

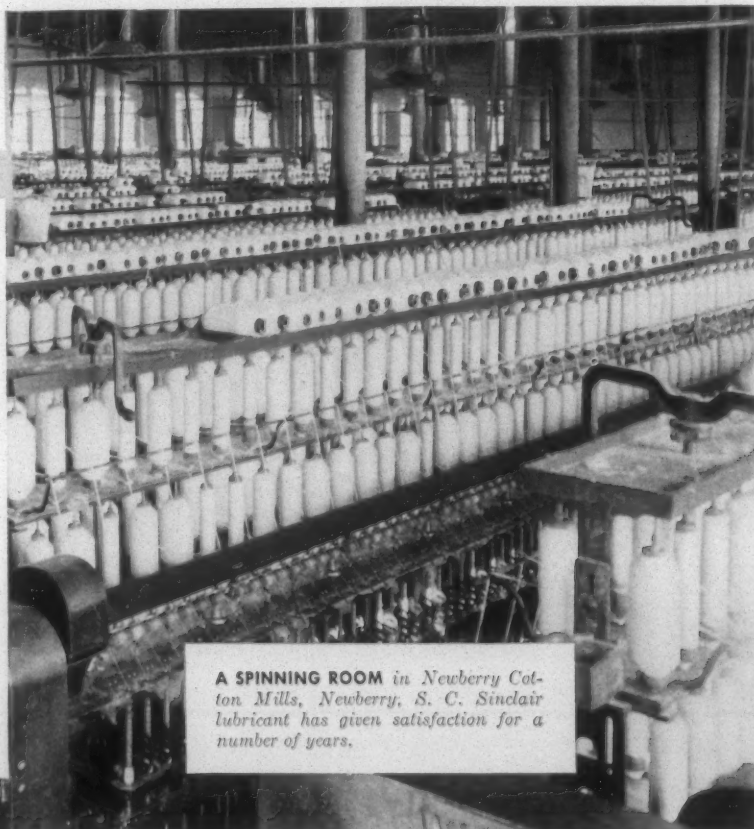
fall short if machine output is not fully maintained. For lubrication that promotes sustained top production from TEXTILE MACHINERY use . . .



... SINCLAIR LILY WHITE SPINDLE OILS.

These oils have viscosities for operation at all spindle speeds with avoidance of high temperatures and power loss:—Also **NO-DRIP LUBRICANTS** offering correct, non-oozing lubrication of top rolls, and *Knitting Machinery Oils*.

Write for "The Service Factor"—a free publication devoted to the solution of lubricating problems.



A SPINNING ROOM in Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C. Sinclair lubricant has given satisfaction for a number of years.

SINCLAIR TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

FOR FULL INFORMATION OR LUBRICATION COUNSEL WRITE NEAREST SINCLAIR OFFICE
SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY (Inc.)

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ATLANTA

FAIR BUILDING
FT. WORTH



War Problems Dominate A. C. M. A. Annual Meeting

WITH addresses, reports and resolutions closely attuned to the "All Out for Victory" theme, the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held at the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 1st and 2nd. Members of the Board of Government met at a dinner on the evening preceding the opening of the convention proper.

Over 600 members and guests registered for the highly successful meeting—one of the largest registrations in the history of this event.

As was to be expected in these critical times, with the industry itself engaged in the biggest and most urgent production job in its history, the general atmosphere of the Convention was notably serious. However, in spite of the complex problems facing every manufacturer, there was no apparent pessimism. On the contrary, the "thumbs up" spirit of members of the Association was well expressed by Col. Wm. D. Anderson in the course of his inspiring address, when he said: "We propose to keep the faith with those who died at Pearl Harbor, in the Philippines and at Singapore and all along the far flung line of battle. We will see to it that the textiles that are required for our war program will be available insofar as our plants can produce them."

Election of Officers

At the closing session Saturday morning, Herman Cone, president of the Proximity Manufacturing Co., and Revolution Cotton Mills, of Greensboro, and one of the South's leading textile manufacturers, was elected president of the Association, to succeed W. N. Banks. Hugh M. Comer, of Sylacauga, Ala., and James A. Chapman, Jr., were elected first and second vice-presidents, respectively. W. M. McLaurine was unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer, an office he has held since 1926.

The following four directors, whose terms expired this year, were re-elected: Ernest Rees, of Fayetteville, Tenn.; Norman Elsas, of Atlanta, Ga.; Chas. A. Cannon, of Kannapolis, N. C.; and S. M. Beattie, of Greenville,

S. C. Ellison A. McKissick, of Easley, S. C., was elected to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Mr. Chapman to the second vice-presidency.

Mr. Banks, the retiring president, was presented with an engraved silver bowl by the Association. The presentation address was made by Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Friday's Sessions

The three business sessions were well attended and were marked by addresses of unusual excellence. With President Banks presiding, the Convention was opened Friday morning with an address of welcome by Robert Strickland, president of the Trust Company of Georgia. The response was made by George M. Wright, president of Republic Cotton Mills. The address of the Association president followed.

One of the outstanding addresses of the Convention was delivered at the opening session by John F. Chapman, foreign editor of *Business Week*, who spoke on the timely subject, "Victory Is Not Cheap." Mr. Chapman's talk was heard with deep interest and was accorded much favorable comment.

William W. Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, emphasized the dangers of inflation in his speech, pointing out that some form of wage freezing is necessary and that "excessive purchasing power already accumulated in the lower income brackets must be siphoned off through taxation."

Friday afternoon's session was given over to a general statement by President Banks and to the annual reports.

Annual Banquet

The annual banquet was held Friday evening in the beautiful and spacious Al Doonan Hall of the Atlanta Athletic Club and was preceded by an elaborate open house at which members of the Atlanta Clearing House Association were hosts to members and guests of the Association.

C O N V E N T I O N S N A P S H O T S



1. H. J. Jones, J. C. Martin, E. L. Martin, Geo. W. Murphy, of H & B American Machine Co.

2. John Palmer, Harold Eastwood, W. L. Moore, C. L. Parks, of U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.

3. C. S. Schell, Schell, Longstreth & Co.; R. C. Osborne, Ryder-Osborne-Devine, Inc.; S. H. Garrett, Erwin Yarn Co.; Holt Callaway, New York Trust Co.

4. Robert Henry, Duncan Mills, and George Harris, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills.

5. Busy spot. Miss Leona Bell and Miss Jane Cagle, who registered more than 600 mill men and guests attending.

6. Walter Gayle, Saco-Lowell Shops; F. O. Tyler, Anniston Mfg. Co.; Albert Scott, Lockwood-Greene.

7. S. I. Parker, Ciba Co.; Walter Dillard, Jr., New Braunfels Textile Mill; Sam Hayes, Ciba Co.

8. Edward Connor, new sales manager of Foster Machine Co.

9. A. H. Bahnson and R. A. Spaugh, of Washington Mills Co., and T. Holt Haywood, of J. W. Valentine & Co.

10. P. G. Wear, H. A. Horan, D. P. O'Connor, of Penick & Ford.

11. Via bus to the Open House. P. W. Coleman, Veeder-Root Co.; Lloyd Cheatham, U. S. Regional Research Lab.; Dr. H. H. Willis, Clemson College.

12. Walter Pratt and Bob Walker, Sykes, Inc.

President Banks was toastmaster at the banquet. Dr. Pierce Harris, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta, the principal speaker, more than lived up to the glowing promises that Mr. Banks made in presenting him. Dr. Harris' talk was packed with sound philosophy and wholesome humor and he was given an ovation at the end.

Music for the banquet and the dance that followed was

furnished by a group of Atlanta negro singers and orchestra, featuring the well-known negro pianist, Graham Jackson, who did just about everything that could be done to a piano keyboard.

Saturday's Session

In addition to Col. W. D. Anderson's address, the closing session included a stirring talk by Secretary McLau-

CONVENTION SNAPSHOTS



PHOTOS BY GEORGE SNOW Candid Cameraman, etc.

The snapshots on this page were taken at the Atlanta meeting by George Snow. George is quite a versatile young fellow. Besides being extremely handy with his flashlight camera, he is an A-1 brush salesman, a famous fisherman, a wizard at setback, and the last we heard from him, he was headed for home to attend a garden party and flower show, in which he had entered a vase of roses.

1. Association Secretary W. M. McLaurine, and E. H. Rogers.
2. Harry Morrow, Wickwire Spencer Steel Corp.; Mat Ousley, U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.; Cliff Watson, Emmons Loom Harness Co.; Arthur Harris, Harris Mfg. Co.
3. Jack Mayes, Fitzgerald Cotton Mills; Bill Blake, Bay State Belting Co.
4. Tom Moore.
5. C. K. Cobb, Canton Cotton Mills; Bill Blake; L. L. Jones, Canton Cotton Mills; F. M. Wallace, Keever Starch Co.
6. Singleton Cook, Pepperell Mfg. Co.
7. Otto Pratt, National Ring Traveler Co.; J. R. Killian, Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.; Falls Thomason, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
8. J. A. Moore, Edenton Cotton Mills, and party.
9. Mr. Ellis and H. H. Willis.
10. J. M. McNutt, Golden Belt Mfg. Co., and party.
11. R. B. Hubbard and Bob Brooks.
12. H. D. Steadman, Pee Dee Mfg. Co.
13. Capt. Tom Phillips and party.

rine on the subject of human relations, an activity to which he has devoted much work and thought during the past few years, and an interesting address by Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The addresses of President Banks, John F. Chapman, Dr. Murchison, Secretary McLaurine, and also the resolutions adopted, and reports, will be found elsewhere in this issue.



Address of A.C.M.A. President W. N. Banks

A YEAR AGO you entrusted me with the Presidency of this Association, and the time is now at hand when I am supposed to review the work of the year, and give you an account of my stewardship.

Our able and efficient Secretary, Mr. W. M. McLaurine, is more capable of doing this than I am, and I am sure he will include in his report a complete record of our varied activities. I will, therefore, not go into detail myself but will simply touch on a few things that have been of special interest.

At the beginning of my term of office I asked for your co-operation, and I want to thank each of you for your whole-hearted support. All the officers, directors and committees have responded willingly and effectively whenever called upon, and have discharged their responsibilities in an admirable manner. I thank each of you for the loyalty with which you have supported my efforts and I am especially grateful to our Secretary for the zeal, devotion and rare intelligence which has characterized his handling the duties of his office, not only as Secretary and Treasurer, but as head of our Public Relations Department. He has acquitted himself in a way that has promoted the welfare of our Association and increased its membership. Through the medium of his golden voice and facile pen he has helped to cement a friendly relationship between the public and our great textile industry. Surely no industry has been more unjustly maligned than ours, so there is a real need for the work Mr. McLaurine has been emphasizing. It has been a genuine pleasure to be associated with him.

Importance of Research

At our last convention, and I think it was the crowning work of Mr. Fred Symmes' term of office, we decided to unite with the farmers, ginner, cotton seed crushers, warehousemen and cotton shippers in the National Cotton Council of America. We became the sixth primary unit of this organization, which has for its sole purpose, expanding the consumption of domestically produced cotton and cotton seed, and the products thereof. We entered wholeheartedly in the program, and our mills signed up for the quota required in the finance plan. We are now engaged in signing the Spinners' Agreement for another crop year, and are gratified at the responses the mills are making. Unquestionably, the money we spend for promotion and research is the best investment any of us can make. It is to be regretted we did not become promotion and research minded many years ago. There is just no telling what we could have accomplished in the way of expanding our consumption if we had started 25 years ago putting aside

just 5 cents per bale for this purpose. The increased business that would have resulted would have paid for the 5 cents per bale time and time again. When all the mills join in, it is just the same as cotton advancing one point, and what slight consideration do we give to so small an advance as this! Some of these days I hope we will see the wisdom of perfecting our publicity and research organizations to such an extent we can handle millions of dollars instead of thousands in promoting the greatest fibre known to man.

I still maintain if we do the job we ought to do in our research laboratories and in our promotional work, some of these days the mills in America ought to be able to consume fifteen million bales of cotton. I contend we have merely scratched the surface in the way of possibilities for cotton's usefulness. The durability, comfort and washability of cotton are qualities that have never been promoted to the extent they should have been. In washing cotton fabrics, in order to sterilize them, they can be subjected to heat that would practically ruin rayon, silk and wool. Few people know about this and we have been slow about telling them. There are many other characteristics of cotton which people generally do not recognize.

I have kept in close touch with the work the Cotton Textile Institute and National Cotton Council have done since their promotion and research programs were coordinated, and have been delighted with the results obtained. They have done a magnificent job, and we have cause to be proud of the support our Association has given this important work. The efforts we are making and the organization we are perfecting will be of incalculable aid to us after war orders are a thing of the past. It is the same principle as investing in an insurance policy that will protect us against difficult days that lie ahead.

Cotton for Jute in Bale Wrapping

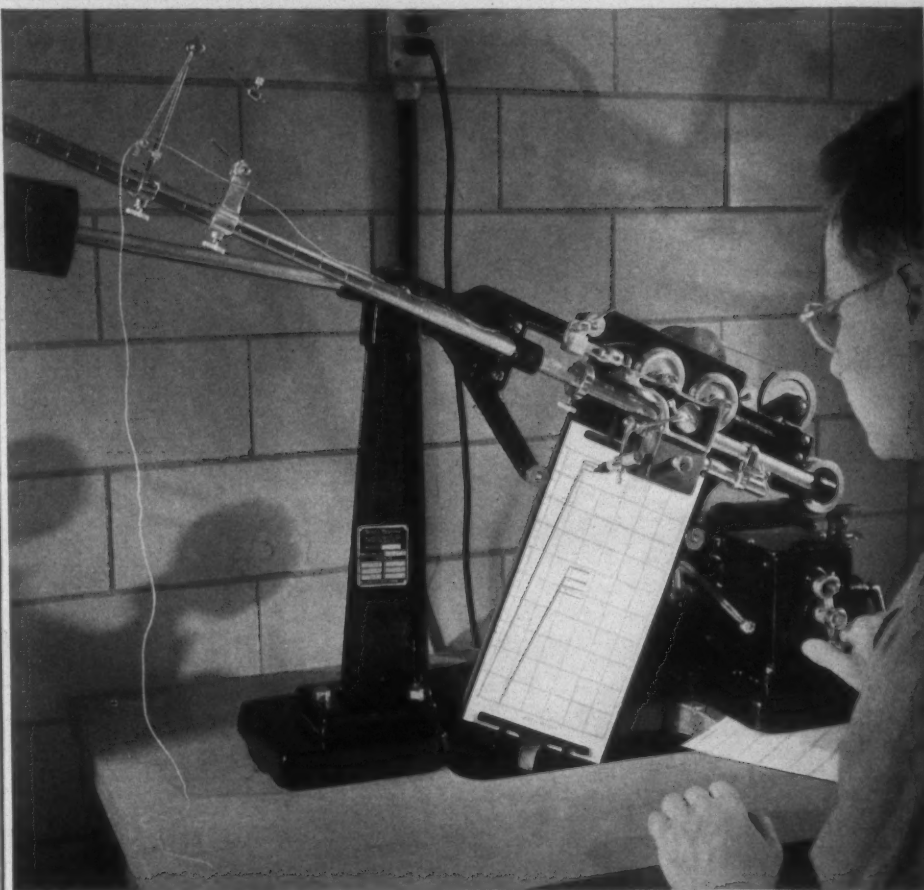
We should seize the opportunity offered by war conditions to substitute cotton for jute in wrapping our bales of cotton. I do not know of any one item that will increase cotton consumption as much as this. The Fulmer net weight bill now before Congress will bring this about. We should, therefore, urge our representatives to fight for the early passage of this important measure. Even India which sells us the jute will not wrap her cotton in this poor wrapping, neither will Brazil. America alone uses this cheap covering. It is high time for us to stop, and thus materially help our own farmers and spinners.

As cotton manufacturers we have been inconsistent in urging that cotton, potatoes, sugar, meal, coffee, cement,

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flour, fertilizer, and many other commodities be wrapped in cotton instead of burlap, while all the time we have been wrapping our bales of cloth and yarn in burlap. This has seriously handicapped our promotional activities. America uses one billion yards of burlap per year. This business is worth fighting for, but we must use cotton ourselves, if we expect others to do it also.

We, of course, do not need this extra demand today, for mills have all the orders they can fill, but I am especially interested in the demand tomorrow when the war is over. We should safeguard our future by planning wisely today.

We favored the broad purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, the object of which is to stabilize prices, prevent profiteering and inflation. We believe, however, very strongly that no ceiling prices would be effective unless a ceiling was also fixed on wages. The Act as finally passed on January 30, 1942, gives no power to fix wages, and from our standpoint this nullifies a great deal of the good in this legislation.

Our industry contended for a provision in the act that would require the administrator to advise and consult with an Industry Advisory Committee as to any order, regulation or price schedule. This provision was incorporated in the Act, which will be most helpful, although it doesn't mean that the recommendation of the committee will always be followed.

Reasonable Profits Necessary for Taxes

As the war continues, the cost of manufacturing will increase inasmuch as there is no ceiling on wages. This will necessitate an upward revision in ceiling prices, otherwise we will be confronted with diminished profits and less taxes to prosecute the war. We maintain that this war cannot be financed and carried on successfully unless industry is allowed to make reasonable profits and pay large taxes. Some people in a spirit of misguided patriotism are urging that individuals and corporations should not be allowed to make any profits as a result of the war. Some suggest we should sell everything at cost. If the wishes of these people are followed the Treasury of our great country will be empty, and there will be no funds with which to carry on the war. In this situation Congress will either have to pass a large sales tax or else make a direct levy on all the wealth and capital of this nation.

I am sure I speak the sentiments of every one in our industry when I say that we haven't any patience with any one who seeks to profiteer or make exorbitant profits or get much higher wages for themselves as a result of this great emergency, when millions of our men are making heroic sacrifices to fight for us, and thousands are now dying that our liberty, our country and our civilization may be preserved. We contend, however, that reasonable profits are necessary for the maintenance of our economy, and that the major part of these profits should be recaptured by the Government so as to provide the necessary means by which our ever increasing indebtedness is to be paid.

Without profits, there are no taxes. Without profits, there are no dividends. Without dividends countless thousands of dependent people, widows, orphans, charitable institutions, insurance companies, colleges, and others will receive no income, and the whole country suffers. Furthermore, without profits there is not the incentive to produce, and now is the time of all times for us to encour-

age the maximum effort from every citizen. Without profits, the whole financial structure of our Government crumbles.

Industry Wants To Pay Full Share

Industry wants to pay its full share of the tax burden. We favor paying as much as we can bear while the war is in progress so that future generations will not have to pay for waging a war for which they were not responsible. At the same time we feel that no taxes should be imposed that will hurt and cripple industry in its all-out program for Victory. Some taxes that have been proposed are almost confiscatory and will hurt badly many newly organized firms and many small businesses. Taxes are paid in cash, and oftentimes a large part of industry's profits are shown in inventories and capital assets, which cannot be converted quickly into cash without completely losing the business.

We are all interested in both industry and agriculture being placed in a position to produce as they have never produced before and it would be suicidal to enact a tax bill that would seriously handicap them in the tremendous tasks that lie ahead.

Normal income, war surtax and excess profit taxes should be supplemented by a sales tax, which, after all is said, is the fairest of all taxes. It taxes us in accordance with our ability to purchase and consume, and gives fair and equitable treatment to all citizens. When this method of taxation is used in conjunction with regular income, war surtax and excess profit taxes, we have a tax structure that is broader in its base, and every true American should be proud that he is having a part in financing the war.

The bill before Congress to suspend the 40-hour work week should be passed. The 40-hour week was enacted in order to spread employment during the depression. The idea of inflicting a penalty of 50% for overtime was for the specific purpose of discouraging overtime and providing more jobs for the unemployed. Now that this situation has changed as a result of our war efforts, unemployment being reduced to small proportions, and the need of more workers being extremely urgent, Congress should repeal the 40-hour work week during the emergency, and make 48 hours the basic work week. This would aid production immeasurably, for the prices obtained for many articles will not permit industries to pay the punitive rates for overtime. In addition to this, the 48-hour basic week will tend to curb inflation and keep prices down.

Germany, in a frantic effort to win the war, is working 60 hours and 70 hours per week, Japan 12 hours per day, Sundays and holidays. These hours are too long to produce the best results. We believe, however, that a 48-hour week, from the standpoint of efficiency and productivity, will prove most satisfactory, and we should use our influence with Congress to have it adopted speedily.

A year ago, we said the darkest pages of the world's history were being written. We thought they were, but we were wrong. One event after another more horrible and tragic than the world has ever witnessed has taken place since our last convention. At that time the war clouds were ominous and threatened to encompass the whole world. We were preparing ourselves for that even-

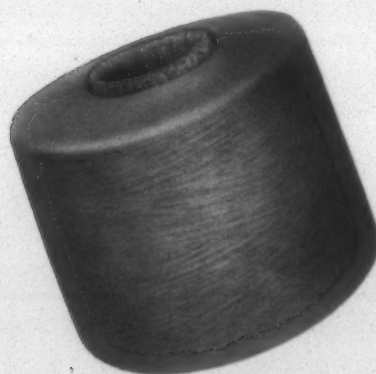
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Secretary McLaurine Stresses Importance of Public Opinion

WHILE not in any sense playing down the importance of the war effort and the necessity of going all out to win, Wm. M. McLaurine, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, told the gathering in Atlanta that there are also deep-rooted philosophies involved in the conflict.

During the course of his talk, Mr. McLaurine dwelt on the following five points: 1. The condition in which we are, insofar as Government control is concerned. 2. The causes of these controls which the Government has assumed. 3. The conflicts in our social life and how the public deals with conflicts, hence a background for our plans. 4. That if relief comes it will have to come at the request of public opinion. 5. How we must act to contribute our part in influencing the public opinion that can bring this relief.

"During the decade preceding our participation in this world war, the economic, as well as the political, organization of this country has undergone profound reconstructions. These fundamental changes began in 1932, when the bottom of the depression was reached. They proceeded rapidly in 1933, after the Federal Government had taken over the banking system, and immediately thereafter laid down in broad outlines the foundations of the 'new order' in America," he said.

Government Controls

"It seems that in reviewing the years since 1932, that the people of this nation have been pushed rapidly into a new political world, a new form of Government, largely by economic subsidies and special privileges to various groups of people. Few people realize the real conditions that undergird this Government today. Few people realize that present conditions are not altogether abnormal because of the war. Few people realize that there will be no turning back to the principles of Government which guided this nation up to 1932."

The speaker then quoted from talks by Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, showing the present Government's enormous control over persons and their property. One statement was, "The whole working population of the United States are now under forced labor for the State, in all of its agencies, for more than two months of every year. The State now confiscates every year, for the benefit of its employees and dependents, a fifth of everything the American people produce by their work and their savings. In addition, it

has already taken from them half as much as the American people produced with all their labor and savings in the most prosperous year in their history. (Editor's Note: This was long before the present war started.)

In outlining the reasons for such governmental control as we now live under, and quoting from another source, he said: "The first and most impelling cause for an extension of Government control was the continuous and abiding problem of mass unemployment. The seeming inability of private enterprise to solve this problem of increasing intensity was a threat to our civil liberties. This unemployment on the lower fringe of society dragged it down and was a constant irritant and reservoir of forces directed against the society."

Other causes were listed as the inability of society to prevent economic crises, large public and private debt, agricultural depression, unemployment of private money, etc. Finally, that segment of society which controls the destiny of the people has grown smaller than more powerful and has lost the confidence of the mass.

"In all forms of human society from the organization of the family or clan through to national life, there has been a struggle for power. The present world conflict has lurking in the background an egomania larger than any that has ever existed. There is an exulting glamour in power along with the social, political and economic security that it gives to its possessor.

"In our present evolutionary status, it seems inevitable that we must have different groups in our social, political and economic society. This is not strange or unusual. The fact that these groups are constantly struggling among themselves for power is not unusual or per se bad. The fact that these groups are struggling for their own selfish advantage and very likely at a disadvantage to the other groups is distinctly bad.

"There is also a rivalry among the groups as to which is the most important, the most intellectual, the most capable of governing the other groups. There are different philosophies dominating the groups and therefore a clash of ideas as to what is right and what is wrong—what is fair and what is foul—what is best for society as a whole.

Following the enumeration of the major groups of peoples in this country, he continued: "Out of all these come blocs and lobbies which meet in Washington and in State Legislatures to trade and traffic for the material and economic advantage of the group they represent. The idea that the Government must plan for the great society of its citizens—national welfare—is forgotten."

Cotton Textile Industry Public Minded

I believe that our industry through our Board of Government has had for sometime a feeling of social values, because at its pre-convention meeting last year, it asked me to formulate a program of Public Relations and to actively endeavor to do some work in that field this year. Most of you are already informed about these plans and activities. As usual, any program gets three results—active co-operation, silent indifference and active criticism. I must state that of the three reactions to the program, silent indifference ranked first, active co-operation ranked second and criticism was least. To be fair in this statement, it was not really criticism but a failure on the part of one or two to comprehend the means employed to secure the objectives desired. I still feel that the program is sound and fundamental and must be used as a springboard from which to jump into any other phase of Public Relations.

A Plan for Improving Public Opinion

A sane program of industrial relations is the safest and surest way to express a large part of the social attitude necessary and the quickest route to public opinion. There is no better agency in the South to build good public opinion for the textile industry than to secure the co-operation of the 300,000 textile workers in the South together with their friends. They must initiate the sale of the organization to the public or, in my opinion, it cannot be sold.

Most people, who are listening to me now, think they have an ideal program of employer-employee relations. They have as fine as it is possible for them to have with their present information and prejudices on this subject. Not knowing is the indictment against modern management rather than not caring.

The owners and managers of business do not understand the workers' motives and this is one of the root causes of industrial unrest.

"The essential causes of the present condition in employer-employee relations and of most of the industrial unrest of the recent past are not malevolence and greed on the part of either the owners and administrators of business, or the workers, but dangerous and costly misconceptions and over-simplifications concerning the motives of men in their work," writes J. David Houser, in the opening chapter of his book, "What People Want From Business." I have studied this book very diligently and it has influenced me much. I recommend it to all who are interested in this subject.

Much heat and controversy have developed from these misconceptions, because most managers rather empirically base their actions and judgments on what they, along with most people, conceive to be the principal and important motivations.

Misconceptions of Industrialists

Most managers or employers of labor are very decidedly of the opinion that workers desire only two things—more pay and less work, or shorter hours. They are positive of this fact and can cite instance after instance, or case after case, in which the chief factors in dispute were wages, workload or hours. The entire press, in its reports of labor disturbances, depicts these demands. The labor

leaders themselves boldly and blatantly make these demands. The Fair Labor Standards Act is largely known as the Wage and Hour Act, the National Labor Relations Board was set up to encourage unionization and thus to control wages and hours and workloads, etc. Surely these evidences are enough to prove that the chief motivating philosophy of labor is connected with wages and work.

I do not mean to insinuate that these motives are not important, but when they are reasonable, they are not the most important motives. There are other motives more important which are too often unrecognized and, therefore, unexpressed. Sometimes they are hard to express, yet, they cause industrial unrest which knows no other method of expressing itself except punitively, in the form of demands as expressed above. Often the demands are not the causes of unrest, they are only the symptoms of the causes. The evidences of typhoid fever are not the causes—they are the symptoms of the causes. The real causes are germs of disease actively at work in the intestinal tract. To cure the disease, the cause must be removed, then temperature, heart action, respiration and other symptoms will become normal.

Misconceptions of Labor

Union leaders are as ignorant as management as to the needs and desires of labor, hence unionization of workers, as it is now practiced, is no cure for industrial unrest, it is only a temporary armistice, whose provisions finally exhaust themselves and cause it to continue in, oftentimes, a much worse form.

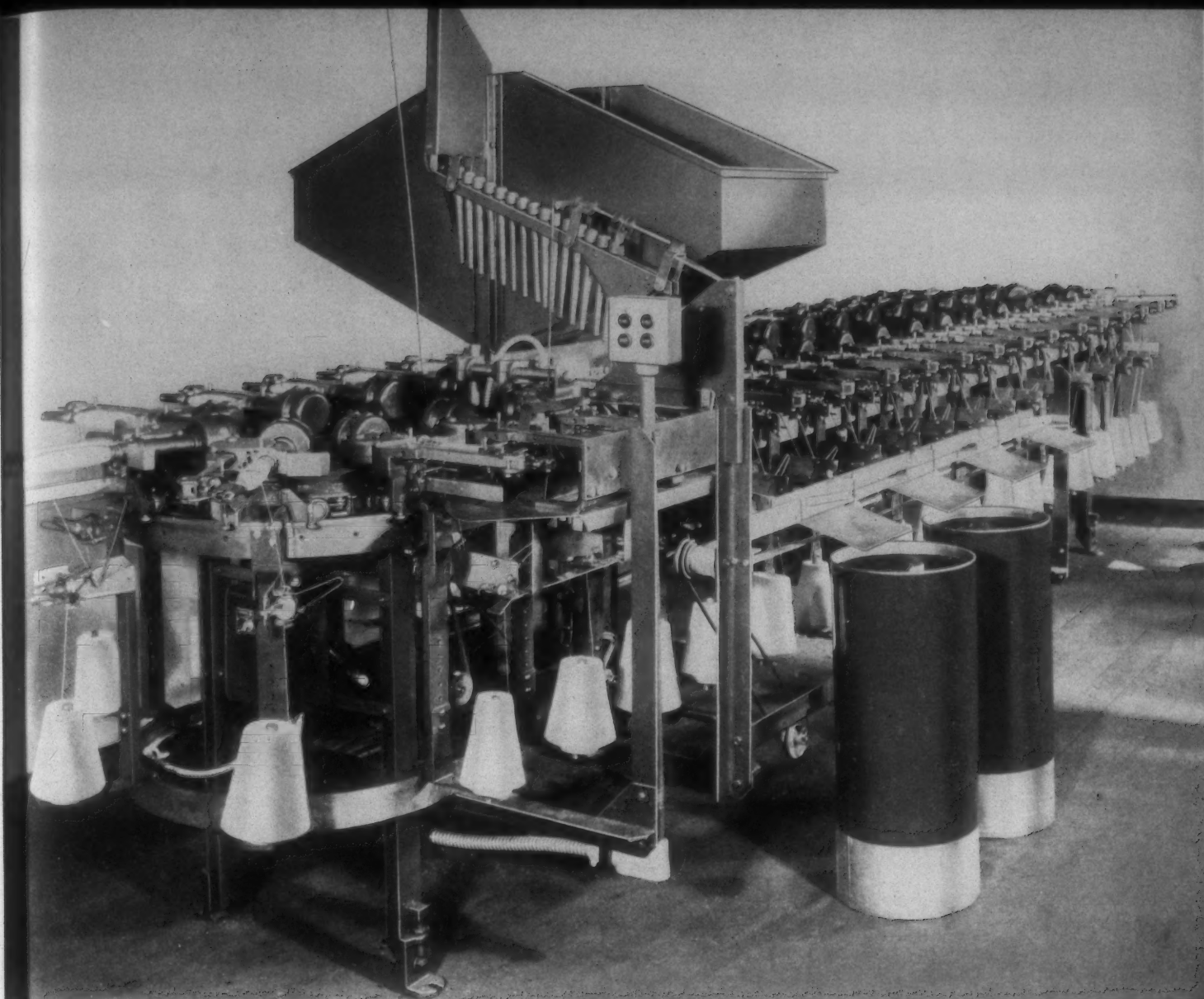
"Not low wages alone, but inadequate returns in conjunction with subtle and poignant affronts to human dignity are the true causes of resentment in industry. They cannot be eliminated by unionization. The sources of these affronts, and, therefore, their prevention, is entirely within management's control: ways in which organizations are set up, administered and supervised. By their external nature, unions cannot effectively participate in these matters. However, if fundamental elements of discord were really eliminated, unions as they are currently organized would lose their principal function," says Mr. Houser in another section.

Causes of Discontent

This is a social world and human personality is growing more sensitive and valuable. It must be respected. People resent being numbers or pawns on the chessboard. Slight to personality give rise to frustrations and resentment. There is a variety of removable resentments and frustrations behind most wage demands that need attention. Many of the things that we often consider labor problems are simply organization problems and as such can only be corrected there.

"Dualism of management and men should have no existence in fact. It does have an existence and creates a distinction that would not otherwise exist. The only essential difference between the upper levels and the rank-and-file is that in one case there is direct authority over people, in the other, over things. There are no organization principles which do not apply with the same force to every level of the organization. Adequate authority and

(Continued on Page 56)



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VICTORY IS NOT CHEAP*

By JNO. F. CHAPMAN, Foreign Editor Business Week

DURING the last three months this country has been swinging into a war stride commensurate with its industrial greatness.

Planes are rolling off assembly lines at a rate that only this country, with its long experience with mass production, could achieve.

Despite serious shortcomings that turned up when our first tanks went into action, we are on a mass production basis now with tanks which can hold their own with the best on any front.

And if we can iron out in the next few weeks the bottleneck on propulsion machinery, even our merchant shipping program will pass the enviable peak of a ship a day, and run a good chance of touching—by the third quarter of the year—the two-a-day level anticipated by the President in his State-of-the-Nation address to Congress last January.

Even on the active war fronts there has been action in the last few months which proves that our efforts are beginning to count. American pilots planned and staged the mystery bombing raids on four of Japan's five most important cities—Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe. This initial raid not only unnerved Japanese officialdom and an already nervous public, but—more than anything else—was responsible for the momentary withdrawal to Singapore of the formidable section of the Nipponese fleet which for a time controlled the Bay of Bengal and threatened to attack India's greatest industrial centers along its east coast.

Stretching across Africa there is a chain of airports out of the jungle or bordering the desert where American crews keep dozens of American planes shuttling supplies from busy Atlantic bases to the front in Libya and the Middle East, and helps along their way hundreds of new planes destined permanently for the front which radiates out from the hub in Egypt.

Russia's successes, too, are now supported by a steady trickle of essential supplies arriving by way of Denmark, and the daring R. A. F. raids on Lubeck and Rostock in the last few weeks are ventured only because of the regular flow of new American planes now arriving in Britain to replace those that may be lost.

But, despite these encouraging reports of progress on both our production and military fronts, we are making a grave mistake if we believe that it will not now be long until we have turned the tide against the Axis, that we shall need to make no greater personal sacrifice, and that business can escape with no more adjustments than have already been necessary.

Italy is exhausted and might even welcome a peace, but neither Germany nor Japan has any thought of stopping short of an all-out victory over the United Nations.

And, at this state of the war, why should they? For two and a half years, every campaign that Hitler has undertaken has been successful. Even in Russia—the only front on which he has not met resistance which his forces could not quickly overcome—his gains are greater than his losses. And Tokyo is still gloating over its triumph at Pearl Harbor, its sweep through the Philippines, and over the shrewdly-conceived plan which swept the British out of Malaya in ten weeks of fighting, and the Dutch out of one of the richest colonial areas in the world in barely another month.

Today there is no time for us to pause and point hopefully at the little signs of our slowly burgeoning strength. If we do that—if we let up our efforts for even a moment—we can still lose this war, for the dictators against whom we are fighting are shrewd; they have tremendous new resources at their command; and they are gambling that they can still strike, before we are fully geared up, a knockout blow which will make them the victors.

In fact, the next great crisis of this war almost inevitably will break in the next few weeks.

It may come in the form of a gigantic new Nazi attack on the Russian front; or a desperate German thrust—utilizing the French fleet which unquestionably will come into German hands as a result of the new Berlin deal with Laval—to force the British out of the Mediterranean and the Middle East; or even a sudden new effort to invade Britain.

Or it might come in the Pacific with a Japanese thrust at Russia and a bold dash at Alaska in the hope that we will be frightened into a Tokyo-dictated peace rather than subject our West coast to Axis bombings.

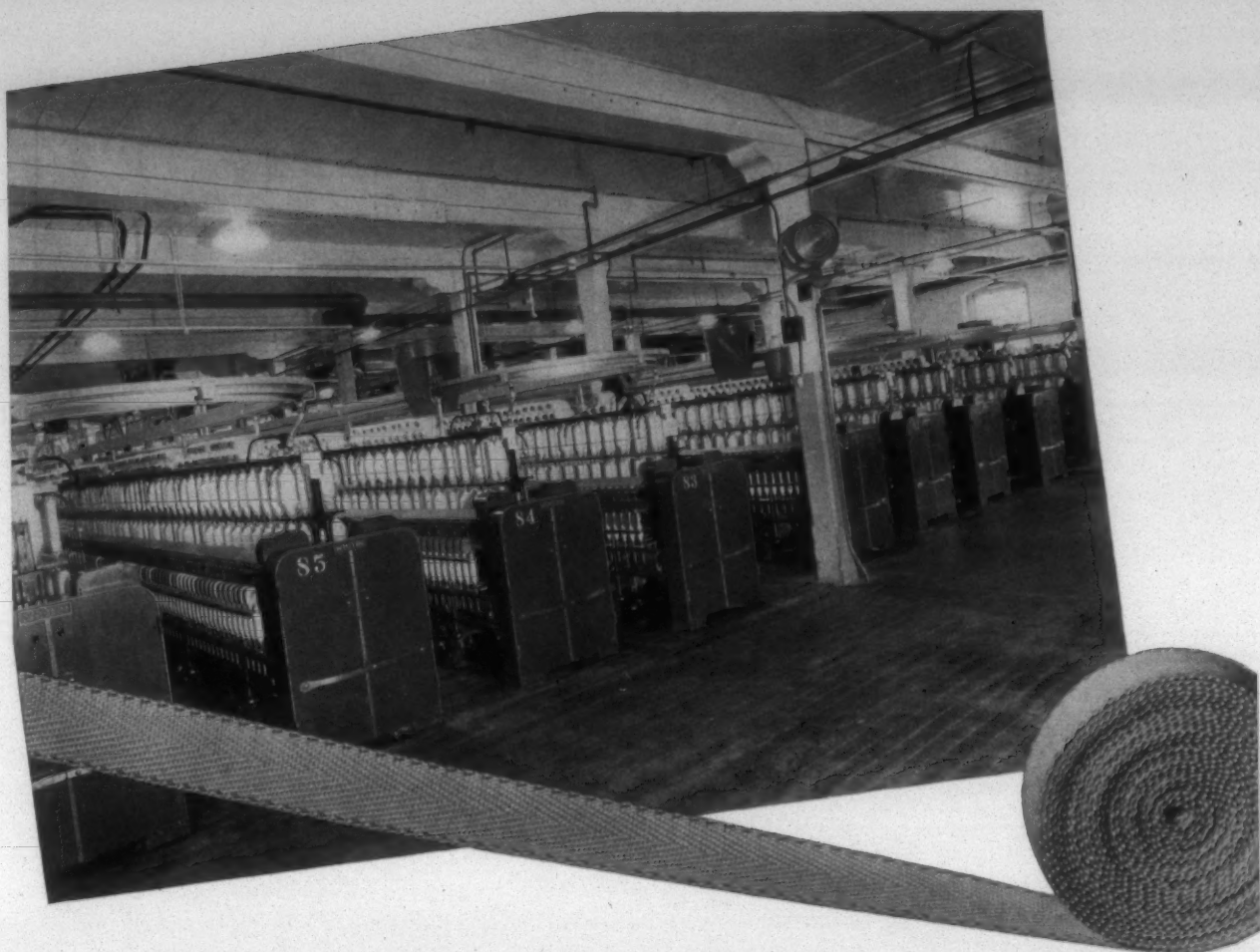
Or it might come with simultaneous Axis thrusts on both fronts based on the shrewd assumption that, even now only be compelling us to disperse our forces over vastly-separated fronts can they hope to make their desperate blitz attack work.

Desperate as these possibilities sound, they need not dishearten us if we acknowledge the full seriousness of the developments of the last five months and work together, swiftly and intelligently, to meet the crises ahead.

Our real danger rests in the fact that only a few people realize that the fall of Singapore marked a more significant turning point in this war than the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

December 7th merely formalized our participation in the Second World War. But when victorious General Yamashita laid down the terms of surrender in the Ford

*Address before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 1, 1942.



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Motor Co. offices in Singapore in February, and the Union Jack—after flying for 123 years over this British commercial capital of the Far East—was supplanted by the Rising Sun, the Axis won more than the surrender of a great naval base.

With Singapore went the United Nations' dominant control over the strategic war materials of the world. For with it also went the backdoor defense to the Middle East.

When this war started in 1939, the strategy of the Allies was to hold Germany outside the Maginot Line, and to blockade Hitler on the European Continent until they could mobilize the men and the equipment to stage a great offensive.

When I visited London in April, 1940, British authorities pointed to their vast economic blockade of Germany and Italy and declared that they must build their strategy around a plan which was based on such limited supplies in Hitler's hands that he could build no vast offensive. On their side there were all the resources of the vast British and French Empires, and the freedoms to buy from the Dutch, the Belgium, from South America, and from us.

And on a visit to the Maginot Line in 1940, only a few days before the Germans across the Dutch border in the blitz which did not end until they reached Paris a few weeks later, a French officer outlined to me in considerable detail, the scope of the supplies of men and material which the Allies believed they must have before they could launch an offensive against Germany—and he admitted then that the Allies couldn't possibly be ready to launch such an attack before 1942.

The desperate events of April, May and June, 1940, changed that picture.

It was on April 9, 1940, that the Germans, over a week-end, swept across Denmark and, a few weeks later, completed their occupation of Norway.

This was the first really serious blow to London's policy of delayed action. Overnight it shut down one of England's biggest supply sources for butter and bacon—Denmark. And Nazi blitzing in Norway snatched from England's virtual doorstep 1,000 miles of mountainous territory sprinkled with landing fields and harbors from which Hitler could launch air raids and submarine attacks on Britain's supply lines from abroad and base fresh attacks on Britain's east coast.

The loss of Danish bacon and butter and Norwegian aluminum and nickel plants was more inconvenient than serious to England. And the gains for Germany were inconsequential because Denmark was a food factory as dependent on imported fodder as our new tin smelter in Texas will be on imported ore. But the strategy employed by the Germans in their first drive in Western Europe is worth noting, for it has been employed so skilfully by both Germany and Japan since then that it has caused those serious shifts in the relative raw-materials positions of the Axis and the United Nations which are now forcing a complete overhauling of war strategy.

Actually, the April thrust into Denmark and Norway was nothing more than a curtain-raiser for the May 10th blow at Holland and Belgium. This ended in June with the catastrophic capitulation of France and the gallant evacuation of the British from Dunkerque.

The fall of France forced Britain to make its first great

change in strategy. Its bases on the continent were gone; the Germans held more than 3,000 miles of coast facing the Isles; Italy had entered the war with a fleet just when Britain was forced to take over the patrol duties in the mediterranean and southern Europe which had been handled by the French.

Few of us realize how serious were the economic problems that the British had to solve in that summer and fall of 1940, just when the German air blitz was at its peak. The English had lost in Belgium one of the largest zinc refineries in the world, and important copper-refining capacity. France had provided much of the bauxite from which British aluminum was made, and large quantities of refined aluminum. Holland had been both the milkman and green grocer to the London housewife. And a friendly France had kept up a steady flow of fresh fruit and vegetables across the Channel to the British market.

Though London was forced a year later to watch its Balkan collapse in less than a month of fighting and the rich old fields of Rumania fall completely into the hands of the Nazis along with Yugoslavia's copper and bauxite, and the important food supplies of the rich Danube basin, all these defeats paled in their economic significance when, early in 1942, Singapore collapsed and with it the whole plan of strategy of the United Nations.

Before I sketch with you the economic consequences of the loss of Malaya, I'd like to review briefly Tokyo's war pattern, for it is of special interest to the United States.

We make a serious mistake when we trace Japan's entry into the war only to the 1937 campaign which resulted in the rape of Nanking and the fall of Hankow. Actually, it was Tokyo—and not Rome or Berlin—which set the pattern for the international holdups that precipitated the Second World War, for a bomb lashed by fanatical Japanese nationalists to a railroad track in Manchuria in September, 1931, started the war in the Pacific which reached Pearl Harbor more than ten years later and engulfed Singapore a little more than two months later.

In the wave of nationalism which swept Japan in 1931 when the country was beginning to suffer seriously from the loss of its foreign trade and army radicals were clamoring for territorial conquests to assure markets for Japanese industry, a little group of army officers decided to stage in Manchuria a train wreck in which important Japanese personages were involved. They hoped that it might set off a quick war which would win this rich and strategic territory for Nippon.

Co-operative Japanese authorities immediately turned the wreck into an international incident and demanded that Japanese troops be permitted to reinforce the handful of police who had previously been allowed to guard the Japanese-owned railroads. China refused to agree and called for international co-operation to stop the Japanese. Washington protested vigorously, London faintly. Japan took heart and a year later had overrun the country.

Manchukuo, as the Japanese called it, turned out to be a rich plum for the Japanese. They already owned coal and iron mines in the country before they grabbed it. But once the government was in their hands, they boosted their investment, set up big refineries to extract oil from shale, encouraged sheep herding to free Japan's mighty textile industry from dependence on a not-too-friendly Australia, and tried to grow cotton.

(Continued on Page 64)

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More production NOW. That's what the Victory Program demands. If you're already running three shifts, how can you increase production still more?

By periodically inspecting your machines to see that they are in first class running order. A few minor adjustments or replacements now may prevent serious breakdowns later on.

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Cotton Textile Industry Fully Behind War Effort,

Says Murchison

WITH the bulk of its output being shifted to war and civilian necessities under the direction of the War Production Board and with ceilings on the prices of all cotton products through all channels of trade from the mill to the retailer, the cotton-textile industry can truly be said to be throwing its full weight behind the national war effort, Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at its convention in Atlanta.

He said that cotton mills without exception are agreed that their first duty is to see to it that the requirements of the armed forces are met as fully and as promptly as possible and after that the civilian necessities as determined by the Government. Mills not only endorse the principle of all-out war effort as manifested in price control and production "directives" but welcome the opportunity to thus demonstrate their support of the Government.

He warned, though, that it is necessary to set up machinery in order to dispose promptly of the inequities and injustices that are bound to arise in both the war conversion program and the application of price controls. Steps have already been taken, he said, in this direction and mills will have no reason to complain, provided that they are able to obtain a quick hearing on any complaints they may have to make regarding administration of war-time measures.

Price Ceilings Should Consider Rise in Costs

Price ceilings should take into consideration sharp increases in operating costs resulting from the enforced conversion of equipment to military and civilian needs, he said. After briefly touching upon the way in which the War Production Board has ordered the switching of machinery customarily employed in the making of fabrics such as bed tickings, denims, cottonades, draperies, tapestries, flannels and other cotton textiles to the manufacture of coarse bagging materials for packing agricultural commodities, Dr. Murchison pointed out that mills covered by the order are faced by an abrupt rise in costs as a result of the changeover and insisted that the only way to compensate them is by widening ceilings on the fabrics which they are being forced to make.

The cotton-textile ceilings already established, he explained, are based on the average cost of mills specializing on given types of fabrics. They do not take into consideration those mills which must now make goods altogether different from those they usually produce and who lack

the equipment and experience to turn out the fabrics specified by the Government as cheaply as plants specializing in them. The problem is serious, he declared, since the WPB has already announced its intention of converting 88 per cent of the entire output of the industry to the manufacture of military and civilian necessities.

"There is some danger of the Government resorting to subsidies in those cases where ceiling prices are too low to permit a fair return to mills forced to weave goods for which their equipment is not best suited," he said. "This method of compensation will prove highly difficult to administer since it would mean a classification of mills according to the costs involved in making innumerable fabrics. Establishment of dual and triple price ceilings on the same sort of goods in order to take care of the varying costs of newcomers into the field will only confuse buyers and mills as well. The only effective method of dealing with the situation is to make ceilings wide enough and broad enough to cover all contingencies.

"There are some theorists who may object to this statement on the ground that the more efficient mills may make profits. Profits are too often confused with inflation when such is not the case since profits invariably lead to increased productivity which in itself is a deterrent to inflationary forces. Most of these profits will soon flow back into the Federal Treasury and will help to offset the tremendous costs of war. This, by the way, is the most painless way I know of extracting revenue from the economic system."

Co-operate With Wool Industry

Dr. Murchison strongly denied remarks to the effect that the cotton industry was opposing the processing of cotton fiber by the wool textile, carpet and rug industries, which are suffering from a lack of essential raw materials and must turn to cotton in order to keep their machinery in operation.

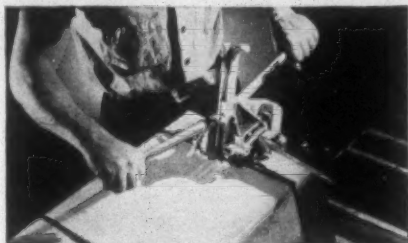
"The cotton textile industry," he declared, "understands and sympathizes with the plight of allied industries and will do everything in its power to make possible the full and complete utilization of the equipment of these industries. We recognize that many mills in these industries are handicapped by machinery which was not designed to handle cotton fiber and by lack of familiarity with the development of fabrics and yarns to conform with Government specifications.

(Continued on Page 60)

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Activities of the Division of Research of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc.*



By JOHN T. WIGINGTON, Director

SPEAKING before the Cotton Research Congress at Waco, Tex., last July, Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, outlined the main objectives of its research program which was then being formulated. The chief task of the Research Division, he said, would be to co-ordinate and in every way possible bring to successful fruition the researches of all agencies concerned with cotton. Dr. Murchison stated further that the Division would first centralize all available information concerning the research in progress in all laboratories and classify it both by laboratories and by projects; second, that the Division would analyze the objectives and potentialities of each project and make available to cotton manufacturers such practical findings as might be useful to them; and, third, in the course of time the Division would endeavor to formulate new projects and exercise such general guidance as might be suggested by the combined knowledge and experience of the manufacturers and the research specialists.

Mr. Murchison further stated that the Research Division would maintain close liaison with all of the technological associations within the industry or related to it and would also serve as a medium for closer relationship between the industry and the research agencies of the Federal Government, the Textile Foundation, and the Textile Research Institute, Inc. In order that the breadth of its scope may have no restriction, the work of the Research Division is set up as a part of a joint cotton program of the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council of America. This arrangement provides the means of assuring speedy application in industry of the research findings of the laboratories.

Need of Coordination

As a first step toward co-ordination, the work is to be conducted by this new Division of Research was explained to research workers from the Department of Agriculture and the National Bureau of Standards at a meeting in Washington, D. C., on August 25th of last year. Following Dr. Murchison's talk, a round-table discussion of cotton research problems covering cotton from the raw stock to the finished fabric was held. This discussion emphasized the need of co-ordination in cotton research and that no complete file of findings to date was available.

*Address before the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Atlanta, Ga., May 1, 1942.

As you perhaps know, this Division of Research is less than a year old. We are, however, very proud of the progress we have made in gathering available information concerning the research being carried on throughout the country. Contacts have been made with all Federal agencies engaged in cotton research work and a complete file of their reports has been assembled. Contacts have also been made with the directors of sixteen industrial laboratories, with editors of cotton trade papers and with practically all of the cotton trade associations. No less important were calls made on approximately one hundred members of the Institute. These various contacts are the ground work toward that co-ordination of cotton research which is the chief function of this Division.

Much of this report necessarily has to do with the first step in the Division's program—that of centralizing all available cotton research information obtainable from the various research agencies now in operation throughout the United States. Some practical findings, however, have been made available to the manufacturers; the number of such findings should increase materially during the coming years as the Division enters upon the second phase of its undertaking—that of analyzing and appraising the various projects.

Work Being Done

At this time I should like to bring to your attention some of the outstanding work that is being done by the various cotton research agencies, information supplementary to that found in the March, 1942, issue of *Current Information*. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the various State experiment stations, is working on a cotton quality improvement program that will be of tremendous importance to the cotton spinning industry within the next few years. A striking example of the work of this Bureau, in co-operation with the Extension Service of North Carolina State College, is found in a recent report entitled "The Results of Halifax County, North Carolina, Cotton Improvement Program in 1940 and 1941." In 1940 this county produced 26,220 bales of cotton with an estimated value of \$2,278,225 as compared with a production of 27,393 bales valued at \$2,371,250 in 1941. It is interesting to note that in 1940, 88 per cent of the cotton planted in this county was of one variety and that in 1941, 95 per cent was of one-variety,

(Continued on Page 76)

Our Government Tells Us We Can Build Looms Only on Priority Orders

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Textile Workers Buy War Bonds and Stamps

Gastonia, N. C.—The approximately 3,500 employees of Textiles, Inc., local corporation controlling 14 textile plants, will co-operate 100 per cent with the U. S. Treasury's defense bond and stamp program through regular bond and stamp purchases under a payroll allotment plan, A. G. Myers, president of the company, has announced.

Simultaneously, Mr. Myers, as president of the Flint Mfg. Co., announced the employees of the Flint Co., about 500 in all, will likewise become regular bond and stamp purchasers through the voluntary payroll allotment plan.

It was also announced by Jacob Gottlieb, executive head of Threads, Inc., that the employees of that company, approximately 600, have pledged regular purchases through payroll allotment.

At all these plants the plan will be put into effect immediately, it was announced. This means, it was pointed out, that some 4,600 Gaston County textile workers in the plants of these three organizations alone, are signing up to help finance the nation's war effort.

South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers To Hold Annual Parley On May 26th

Greenville, S. C.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina will hold its annual convention at the Spartanburg Country Club Tuesday, May 26th, according to Dr. William P. Jacobs, of Clinton, executive vice-president.

This year's meeting is being cut to one day because of war demands on time and transportation.

The board of directors will begin the meeting with a session at 11 A. M. This will be followed by lunch and a general business meeting in the afternoon for such matters as election of officers, reports and discussions of industry problems.

James A. Chapman, of Spartanburg, president, will preside.

School Busses Carry Workers To Danville Mills

Danville, Va.—A fleet of 40 school busses was mobilized May 7th for the transportation of workers in Dan River Mills, now engaged heavily on Government orders, from rural homes to work. Allocation of routes will be made May 26th after they have been worked out scientifically so as to avoid duplications and so as to take in a number of cross roads.

Not all of the busses used are school vehicles. Some old busses have been bought and reconditioned and are being put to use meeting the situation.

It is possible that the rural school hours may be staggered next season so that the busses may perform a double service.

Mills Making Own Baling Material May Continue Using Same

The Textile Branch of the War Production Board has pointed out in connection with Limitation Order L-99

that any cotton mill which has made or is making its own baling material, whether of a construction listed in L-99 or some other construction, may continue to use this cloth for the baling of its own product only, but must manufacture it on looms other than those required to comply with the conversion as directed in Limitation Order L-99.

Baling cloth is usually osnaburg. L-99 requires that all looms that operated on osnaburg on February 28th be devoted to five constructions of osnaburg and be sold only on defense orders. This had led some mills to think that they could no longer use any osnaburg for baling. Osnaburg may be used for baling provided it is made on looms other than those required by Order L-99 for defense orders.

Bankruptcy Case Against Textile Truckers Dropped

Henry Reynolds, clerk of United States District Court, has docketed an order signed by Judge Johnson J. Hayes which withdraws and dismisses an involuntary bankruptcy petition in the matter of Textile Truckers, Inc., and directs the trucking firm to pay costs of the action.

The order states that the petitioners in the case and the trucking firm have settled all matters in controversy between them and that no creditors or other persons have intervened.

Cotton Mill Waste Exempted From General Ceiling

Washington, D. C.—Price Administrator Henderson announced recently that cotton mill waste had been added to the list of commodities exempted from the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Mr. Henderson pointed out that cotton mill wastes are generally sold by dealers to industrial consumers on long term contracts, or on a spot basis.

The excepting of these wastes will permit the proper price adjustment to be made.

Fiddling With Bibb HR Cord

Columbus, Ga.—Perhaps the most unique use to which Bibb Mfg. Co.'s famous HR cord has been put was when Emmet Pemberton used it to string his violin for playing at a Bibb City Community night. The selection played was "The Waltz You Saved for Me."

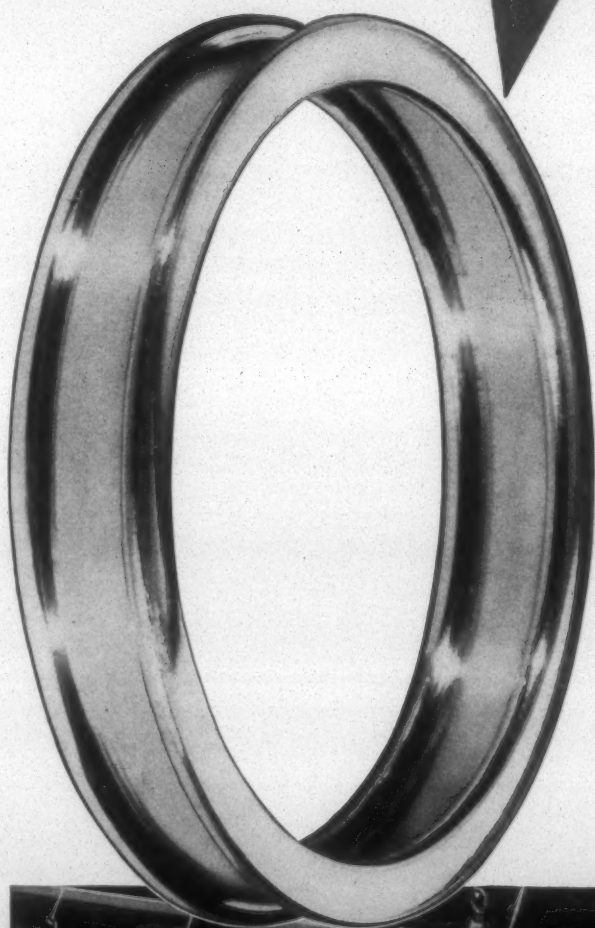
Quoting from the *Bibb Recorder*, we note the following:

"Yessir, he used Bibb HR cord and tuned it up for as fine a set of fiddle strings as you or grandpa ever heard, and when he proudly announced from the stage: "These fiddle strings are from our own Bibb Mill in Columbus," that crowd of 1,200 Bibb folks let out an applause that must have ruffled the waters of the old Chattahoochee.

"It's wonderful stuff, this HR cord. Not only can it ride 100,000 miles in automobile tires without showing signs of wear and safely hold a parachute in tow, but Mr. Pemberton has proved that it can stand the strain of one of the hot-test fiddler's bows south of Carolina."

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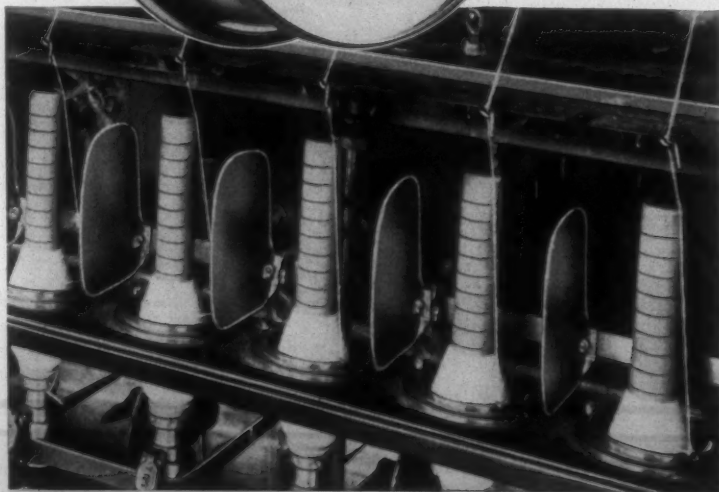
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CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND



Alabama Operating Executives Meet at Auburn

A VERY GOOD attendance was noted at the Spring Meeting of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives, held in Langdon Hall, on the Auburn campus, Auburn, Ala., on Saturday morning, April 25th.

The meeting was presided over by the general chairman, Frank K. Petrea, of Talladega, Ala., who welcomed the mill men, along with the guest speakers. The invocation was given by Dr. Walter C. Coward, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Auburn.

Dean J. E. Hannum, of the Engineering School at Auburn, gave a thought-provoking view of the situation there regarding the effect the war is having on the number of technically trained students, revealing a constant decrease in the number of textile students. He further appealed to those present to encourage likely high school students to continue their education in textile engineering rather than stop school in order to take up war-time jobs, suggesting a co-operative plan set up there whereby the student may work a quarter and go to school a quarter. It was also brought out that girls could well follow such courses. Quoting the President, Dean Hannum went still further to emphasize that "it is a boy's or girl's patriotic duty to continue his or her education."



View of crowd, Frank Petrea, chairman, inset.

The real high spot of the meeting was an inspirational address by Sherman Rogers, author, lecturer and economist, lately of Birmingham, which came at the close of the discussions. The subject Mr. Rogers used was "War and the Textile Industry." His talk was most timely in that it dealt with the effects of the war on industry, both in the way of bringing about criticism and unrest in the people who are uninformed and doubtful of labor's ability to bring about the necessary production for the emergency and in the attitudes of the workers regarding their part in the program. Mr. Rogers urged that in any trouble which

might arise there were always the facts and figures of the business upon which to rely for a better understanding. His statement that "there is no reason for such a finalist feeling as is carried by so many people today" was substantiated by the statement that "American labor has never put out the production they are putting out today."

The discussion on Slashing was led by Fred Phillips, Buck Creek Mill, Siluria, Ala., with questions asked as follows:

1. *At what place on the slasher does the most stretch occur? What can be done to obtain a uniform stretch or elasticity in sized yarn when a difference in stretch from end to end on the same warp occurs?*

The first part of this question was answered by Oliver Smyth, of Pepperell, who said he got a stretch of 1.8 per cent between the size box and the squeeze rolls, using a Saco-Lowell slasher. Mr. Phillips added that by being subjected to certain amount of strain the warp would naturally be subjected to greater stretch.

Regarding the second part of this question, S. B. Kitchen said that the cause for difference in stretch from end to end on the same warp goes back to the section beams being out of line or to the spooling equipment or to faulty spinning. If the section beam is off center, one side dragging and the other side loping, there would naturally be some difference in the stretch.

Mr. Phillips asked if anyone had made any studies of that particular situation, whereupon Mr. Kitchen stated that, although they had made no tests, they check all the way back to spinning. It is possible to get bad ends on a warp if there is a beam bar that is bent. He added that it is simply a matter of getting back to the beginning of things, saying that it is important to go back to yarn preparation. All agreed that stretch cannot be controlled on slasher.

2. *What results have you obtained in the weave room or the slasher room by using a third cylinder on your slasher?* After asking this question, Mr. Phillips made the statement that there had been a great number of changes in slashers in Alabama. He asked that anyone who might have encountered any great difficulties give a general idea of what mechanical changes are necessary.

Calvin Warren, of Tallassee Mills, said the amount of production obtained had been increased to 60 yards per minute by the addition of a third cylinder on the slasher, making a total increase of 49½ per cent. He added that they had been unable to run the slashers at high speed without this additional improvement. Mr. Warren said they had some difficulty in the weave room with over-

(Continued on Page 62)

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South Carolina Group Discusses War Problems, Worker Training

THE South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its spring meeting at the Parker District High School, Greenville, S. C., on the morning of April 25th, with a large crowd in attendance. W. W. Splawn, The Kendall Co., Pelzer, S. C., general chairman of the Division, presided.

The first part of the program, including a talk by Lt. Kelly E. Traynham, Quartermaster Depot, U. S. Army, questions on army requirements and specifications, and the problem of training workers to replace draftees, was published in the May 1st issue. The stenographic report of the meeting continues here, with Frank D. Lockman, Jr., Chairman of the Weaving Division, presiding. Just preceding the following discussion was discussion on loom fixing classes (also other classes such as spinning, etc.) in high schools in textile centers.

Mr. Jones: We have no school but are working under learners' permits. We have made a survey of our entire mill and have tried to determine for ourselves the draft group that each man would be in. A single man, of course, would naturally be in 1-A. We also have gone through again to try to classify the married men, to know where he stands. Of course, that is our guess. We do not know what the Government will do or what the Draft Board will do. But we do have a special instructor, particularly in spinning. We have been fortunate in weaving, so far; we have gone on gauze and, instead of putting in 16 or 18 weavers where we had eight or nine, we have gone in the other direction. As I said, we have had a good deal of benefit from loom-fixing classes, for which the extra money is furnished by the Government. We have made studies throughout the mill to determine what progress the learner should make in the different departments and have kept records, and at the end of each week we check them to see whether they are coming up to what we expect. So far we have found that they have exceeded the progress we expected.

As to workers' teaching learners, we find there are little tricks of the trade, little kinks, that they are not passing on to the persons whom they are trying to teach. That bears out what was said about the best spinner's not being necessarily the best instructor. In the spinning room, in trying to show a learner how to twist up an end, the instructor hit on the plan of stopping the frame and showing the learner where to put that end and how to twist it up, and she caught on immediately. We are making notes on all those things—not making up a manual, exactly, but a sort of set system of instruction; and we find it helps immensely.

Mr. B.: Are you using learners on all shifts or putting

them all in one shift and then using them on all shifts when they have been trained?

Mr. Jones: No, we made the sad mistake of doing that at first. We put six learners to one instructor and found out, after months, that they could not do the job. Now we split them up on all the shifts, with the definite and positive knowledge of the learner that as soon as she can run half a job we will put her on the third shift and she will be on her own. We are not fortunate enough now to have a full third shift, and the learners have elbow room there.

Mr. B.: Do you start all your learners on the third shift?

Mr. Jones: No, we have some on all shifts. We find that the learners on the first and second shifts do not do as well as those on the third shift; it takes a few days for them to acclimatize themselves.

Mr. Royal: How do you go about getting these Federal funds, Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones: It comes through the superintendent of schools. Probably Dean Willis can tell you that.

Chairman Lockman: We should like to hear from you, Dean Willis.

H. H. Willis, Dean, Clemson College Textile School, Clemson: In your State it comes through Mr. George W. Coggin. It does start through the local school but it has to come through the State training program. In this State it is Mr. King, at Columbia.

I have done right much teaching in the mills. Suppose you have a worker trying to train learners to spin. It takes her time and interferes with her production. Take the weavers' knot, for instance. It takes a few minutes to teach them that, but after they once catch on it is just a matter of practice. The same thing is true in spinning. If you have a special room where you are not after production you can make happen what you want to show your learner. You save money by having somebody responsible for training your beginners, whether it is spinning, doffing or whatever it is. There is no need to take a long time to train a doffer if somebody will break the job down and show him the separate steps. Then it is a matter of practice for him to get the speed. If you watch a good doffer working at regular speed, he never would train a learner. So it is a good thing to put in a regular system of training. Many of the mills are doing that, and you will find it a good thing to look into.

Mr. Jones: May I say another word? I was over in Alabama recently, and one man there had a good idea. If he had a battery hand that wanted to become a weaver he

gave him a handful of warp yarn and told him to go home and practice making a weavers' knot. Of course that cannot be done throughout the mill, but it is one thing that they can do at home.

Chairman Lockman: We have made it a rule at our mill that they may not come in the mill to learn to weave until they have learned to tie a weavers' knot.

Mr. Stevenson: We have found here in the school that it is a good idea to use larger thread for that. They can learn to tie a know much more readily with larger thread. We take thread the size of store wrapping twine, or something like that.

Chairman Lockman: I am going to ask Mr. Cobb to tell us just how conditions now compare with those in the last year. Are they worse or better, or what?

Mr. Cobb: I do not think they are as bad now as at the end of the last war. I do not want to be a pessimist, but I think it is going to be worse before the war is over, because we have a bigger war. If we do not take the bull by the horns now we are going to find ourselves in a bigger jam towards the end of this war than we did before. That is my honest opinion.

While I am on my feet, let me say something here. Referring to the loom-fixers' class, I bought a couple of old looms, and my night weaver runs a loom-fixing class. You know you have to teach them on looms out of production. I have one mill that has ten overhaulers. We have a man that is foreman, and we take in boys to help overhaul. We keep about three or four with that bunch and, about every three months, relieve him of the best three or four fellows he has and put in some more. There are various ways of doing this thing. I think it is an individual proposition, to meet your own requirements.

Thomas O. Ott, Jr., Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville: I should like to ask whether any mill represented here has considered training women for supervisory jobs—to be second hands, etc.

Chairman Lockman: Is any mill represented here using women as second hands or training women to be second hands or to fill other supervisory jobs?

Mr. Jones: I understand there is a woman overseer at Monaghan.

Chairman Lockman: Is anyone here from Monaghan?

W. W. Foster, Designer, Monaghan Plant, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville: Our cloth-room overseer is a woman. She is doing very well, too.

Crossed Ends Behind Drop Wires

Chairman Lockman: We will go on to the next question: "What causes crossed ends behind the drop wires on a loom?" Who can answer that? (No response.) It seems no one has them, so let's take up the next question: "Can crossed ends behind the drop wires be caused in slashing?"

Mr. C.: Yes.

Chairman Lockman: How are they caused?

Mr. C.: By the ends getting out of the lease.

(Continued on Page 51)

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Mill News

HIGH POINT, N. C.—According to officials of the Thomas Hosiery Mills, every operative who enters the armed services will receive a gift of \$25 from the mill.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—May, McEwen, Kaiser Co. has declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable June 1st to stockholders of record May 18th.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Plans have been announced here by the Pacific Mills for the construction of an addition to the Richland unit which will represent a cost of \$30,000.

COLUMBUS, GA.—The Georgia Mfg. Co. has a modernization program under way which includes the installation of a 1,000-pound Morton system raw stock dyeing machine.

LOWELL, N. C.—A new dyehouse has recently been installed at Beaunit Mills, Inc., which manufactures flat knit fabrics. Among equipment installed were two fully enclosed Rodney Hunt dye machines.

MAYODAN, N. C.—At Washington Mills Co. here a complete new dyehouse has recently been completed and put into operation. The company manufactures men's and boys' underwear and is a branch of the Fries, Va., parent company. Agnew Bahnson is president.

WINDER, GA.—For the manufacture of heavy ducks, the Winder Cotton Mills have been reopened. O. F. Fell, of Atlanta, Ga., is owner of the mills, and it is stated that J. J. Scott, of Scottdale, Ga., an official of the Scottdale Mills, is likewise interested in the project.

EGAN, GA.—The contract has been awarded to Flagler Co., of Atlanta, Ga., by the Piedmont Cotton Mills of this place, for an expansion and improvement program at the mill. The building program consists of plans to erect a one-story addition.

CONCORD, N. C.—The Brown Mfg. Co. here has recently completed the installation of some Proctor & Schwartz dryers and tenter frame housings. Also, they are buying a Mount Hope Swing Guider, a completely mechanical guider for goods.

CUMBERLAND, N. C.—Rockfish Mills, Inc., is completing construction of a new addition, size 78 by 60 feet, for the new opening and picker room. A complete return air system by Whitin will be installed, also new blenders and feeders. All opening equipment will be new.

BANNING, GA.—Work is said to be going forward on the removal of the machinery from the Winton Mills, of this city, to the Southern Mills units at Fort Valley, Ga.,

and Cottondale, Ala. J. C. Upchurch, formerly of Athens, Ga., is now in charge of the Fort Valley unit.

AUGUSTA, GA.—The Sibley unit of the Graniteville Co. has work going forward on the installation of four 1,000-pound Morton system raw stock dyeing machines, furnished by the Morton Machine Works, of Columbus, Ga.

VALDESE, N. C.—Waldensian Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of ladies' seamless and full-fashioned hosiery, recently installed a new 40-inch Fletcher Extractor, equipped with automatic timing and hydraulic brakes. It was purchased through F. W. Warrington, of Charlotte.

OPP, ALA.—Continuing their program of expansion, Opp and Micolos Cotton Mills are doubling the size of their opener rooms and are erecting a cyclone wire fence around the two mills. Water tanks recently were repainted and other improvements include addition of six one-family houses with modern sanitary connections and finished with asbestos boarding exterior. J. L. Channell is mill manager.

FORT MILL, S. C.—Priorities for building materials for houses for textile workers at Fort Mill were sought in Washington recently by a committee headed by Maj. Luther Patterson, of Fort Mill. With him were John Spratt, city attorney, and Maj. George Potts.

While there the committee also called upon Senator Burnet R. Maybank and Representative James P. Richards of the Fifth District, who assisted them in contacting WPB officials.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Construction of an addition to the Southern Weaving Co. plant in City View has been started by C. M. Guest & Sons, of Anderson, contractors, and work is expected to be completed in June. J. E. Sirrine & Co. are the engineers.

The addition will be a two-story weave shed measuring 56x250 feet, of brick and concrete construction. It will house looms, but mill officials said it was being constructed to provide more room for present machinery and that there would be no increase in production capacity.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Recommendation of the court that a receiver be appointed for Victoria Cotton Mill at Rock Hill and that the corporation be dissolved was made May 11th by John M. Spratt, special referee.

Spratt said in his report that "the extremely poor earning record of the Victory Mill offers no promise that stockholders, either preferred or common, may ever receive any legitimate return on their investment."

The referee's report was made in the case of S. J. Zimmerman, as conservator, acting as receiver of the Central Union Bank and suing on behalf of himself and all other stockholders who may wish to join in the action.

"Coralac" Yarn On Market

A new weaving and knitting yarn called "Coralac" is being put on the market by Amoskeag Lawrence Mills, Inc., of Manchester, N. H., with offices at 417 Fifth Ave., New York. It is made of 50 per cent combed cotton, 25 per cent viscose process rayon and 25 per cent "Aralac" casein yarn.

Mack Kahn, president of the company, explained that the new yarn, which will be priced at \$1.05 a pound, will be made in the Amoskeag Lawrence Mill, which has 80,000 spindles, with a potential production of 25 million pounds of "Coralac" yearly.

However, he said, war production and other war-time conditions will confine this production at present to about 2,400,000 pounds annually.

The yarn is suitable for making both men's and women's wear fabrics, Mr. Kahn said, adding that acetate rayon may be used in place of viscose type when this is need as in men's suitings. The yarn has been developed after several months' research, he said, adding that it is felt the yarn as it now has been spun will produce a fabric something between a spun rayon and a worsted fabric, which has strength, sheen, resiliency and a wool-like softness with an insulating quality. The yarn can be knitted and woven and can be used in a variety of garments, including women's stockings, men's socks, sports shirts and other sports garments, suitings, etc.



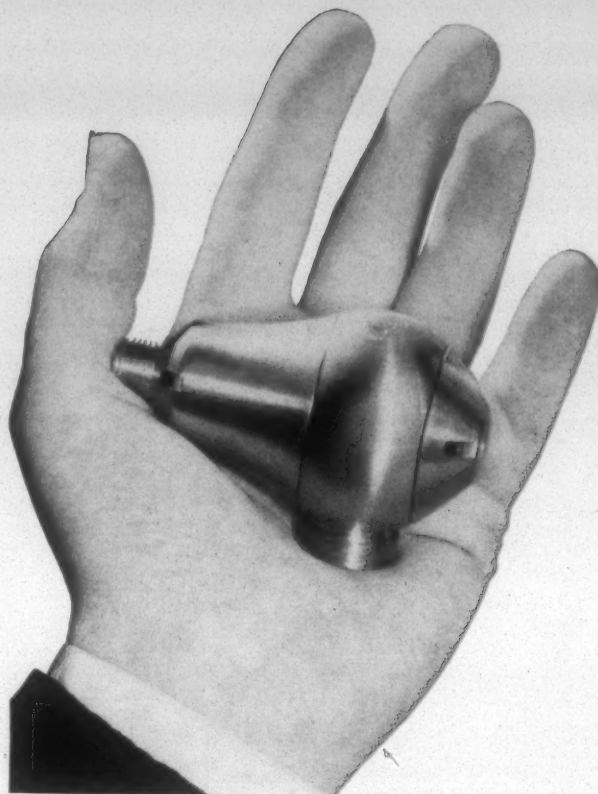
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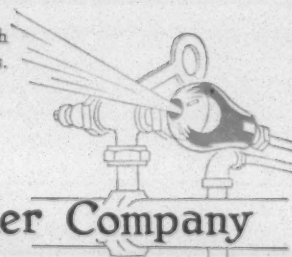
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Personal News

E. L. McCormack, of Spindale, N. C., has accepted a position with the Factory Mutual Insurance Co.

Joseph W. Briggs has been named athletic director of the Bibb Mfg. Co.'s Macon, Ga., plants.

W. F. Kraemer has resigned as superintendent of the Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance, S. C.

T. S. Crow is now overseer of carding at Dacotah Cotton Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.

Francis X. Minich has resigned as assistant secretary of the Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance, S. C.

Fred J. Came is now superintendent of the worsted division of the Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance, S. C.

B. P. Robinson, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., is now superintendent of the Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

L. W. Thomason, Jr., has been promoted to overseer of carding at Mill No. 1, Plant No. 1, of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

J. H. Mahaffee, formerly of Danville, Va., is now overseer of carding and spinning at Spindale (N. C.) Mills, Inc.

L. C. Worley, formerly of Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., is now second hand in carding, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Howard Bateman, formerly with the LaFrance Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has been named manager of the Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance, S. C.

W. L. Byers has resigned as athletic director for Dun-ean Mills to accept a position with Mills Mill, at Greenville, S. C.

C. C. Roberts, formerly of Spindale, N. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

W. T. Kilpatrick, formerly of Bessemer City, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the No. 3 plant of Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Carl Jordan, employee of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., Rock Hill, S. C., and winner of the 1941 Textile Golf Tournament, sponsored by Textile Bulletin, left

May 19th for enlistment in the naval reserve as machinist's mate, first class, for foreign service.

J. Ben Doar has resigned as secretary of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., to become secretary and office executive with Exposition Cotton Mills Co., Atlanta, Ga.

T. L. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the Ruby Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has been appointed chairman for Gaston County for United China Relief, Inc.

H. T. Allen has resigned as superintendent of the Riverside unit of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Co., Danville, Va., to join Burlington Mills.

B. W. Beale, formerly with Jno. P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., is now connected with Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Co., Danville, Va.

W. H. Swing is now master mechanic at Dacotah Cotton Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., and not W. H. Irving, as was published recently.

Elliott W. Springs, president of the Springs Cotton Mills, has resigned as president of the Lancaster & Chester Railway and has become chairman of the board of directors.

M. T. Poovey, superintendent of the Raeford Cotton Mills Co., Raeford, N. C., has also assumed the superintendency of the Morgan Cotton Mills of Laurel Hill and Laurinburg, N. C.

Leonard Fitzgerald has been promoted to the superintendency of the Riverside division of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Co., Danville, Va., succeeding H. T. Allen.

J. C. Osborne, manager of the factoring division of the Trust Co. of Georgia, has now assumed supervisory charge as well, in the absence of M. K. Hunter, who is now in the army.

Marshall K. Hunter, vice-president of the Trust Co. of Georgia and supervisory officer of the factoring division, has joined the U. S. Army with the commission of captain in the Finance Department.

W. Harold Smith, graduate of N. C. State College Textile School, and Cotton Technologist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Clemson, S. C., has resigned to go to the University of Texas at Austin, with the Bureau of Industrial Chemistry.

Lieut. Monte Crawford Killed in Army Plane Crash

Lieut. Monte L. Crawford, of Spartanburg, S. C., was killed in an army plane crash at Savannah, Ga., on May 11th.

Lieut. Crawford graduated during the winter from N. C. State College, where he was a textile student, and immediately entered the aviation branch of the army. While in college he was a football and basketball star. During his summer vacation he had worked at the Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.

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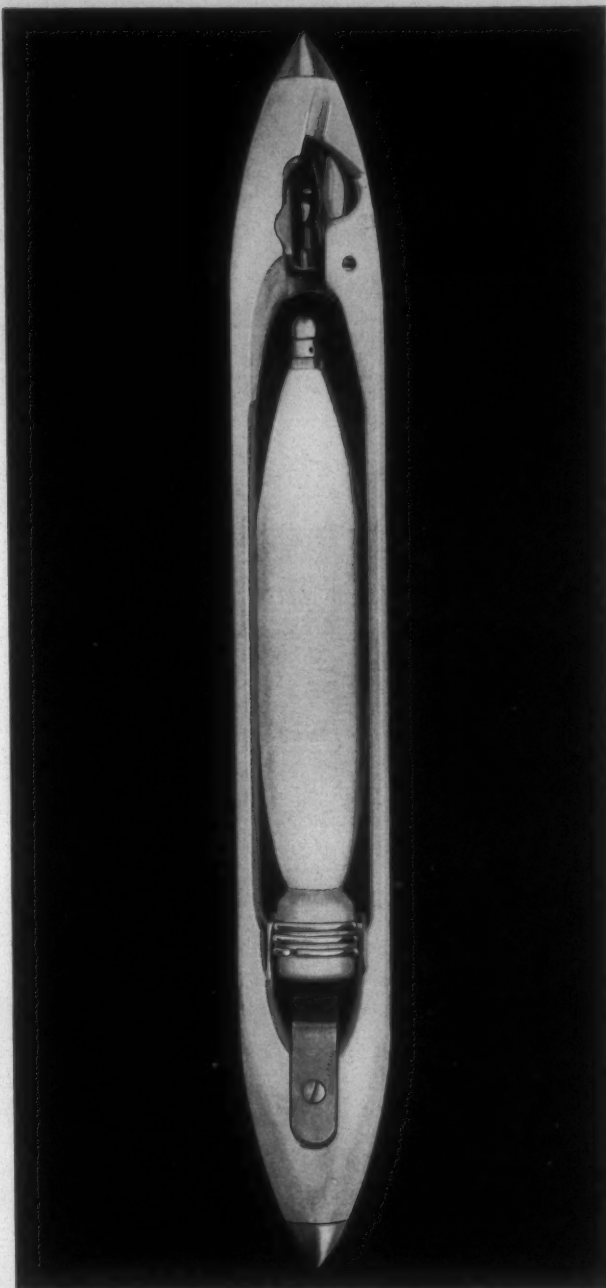
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A. C. M. President and First Vice-President

Herman Cone, left, and Hugh Comer, newly-elected president and first vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, are shown below.



Mr. Cone, president of the Proximity Mfg. Co., and Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has been active in the A. C. M. A. as well as in the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, for many years.

Hugh Comer, manager and vice-president of the Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., has also been active in the Southwide association and in his home state association.

Wm. Wetzell, Jr., in Charge of Foster Charlotte Office

William L. Wetzell, Jr., succeeds Edward Connor as manager of the Charlotte office of Foster Machine Co., the latter having been made sales manager of the company, following Webb Durham's resignation to accept an

executive position with the Burlington Mills, as announced in the last issue of Textile Bulletin.



Mr. Wetzell has been with the company a little over a year and has worked with Mr. Connor in covering the territory served by the Charlotte office. Prior to coming with Foster, he was employed by the Morganton Full-Fashioned Hosiery Co., and was made superintendent shortly before leaving that mill.

Mr. Wetzell was graduated from N. C. State College in 1938.

The Foster Machine Co. Charlotte offices are located in the Johnston Building.

Annual Sea Island Meeting Changed To Atlanta

Plans for holding the annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia at Sea Island this year have been recalled, and the meeting will be held instead in Atlanta, on May 29th and 30th, at the Biltmore Hotel, it was announced by T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Association.

The action in changing the convention to Atlanta was necessitated by the tire and gasoline situation. Details for the Atlanta meeting has not yet been completed.

Happy Birthday to the Boss!

May 15th was David Clark's birthday. *What* birthday makes little difference. The important thing is that the passing years have not dimmed his vision, weakened the courage of his convictions, nor taken any of the punch out



of his editorials. (For proof, see "Freedom Terminates" in this issue.)

Reproduction here of this candid camera shot by Associate Editor Ellis Royal will be as big a surprise to the boss as was the birthday cake in the foreground when it was presented to him by the employees of the company as a reminder of their affection and esteem.

1942 Graduating Class N. C. State College Textile School

Pictured below is a part of this year's graduating class at the Textile School of North Carolina State College. About 40 per cent is in line for a commission as second lieutenant in the U. S. Officers' Reserve Corps and will probably be called into active service shortly after commencement on May 9th.

Several members of the class, missing when the picture was made, finished the requirements for graduating at the end of the fall or winter quarters, and are now at work or on active duty with the Army.



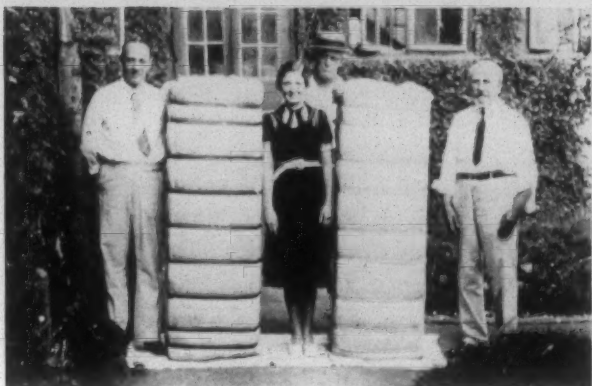
Reading Left to Right: First Row—T. J. Sarandria, H. G. Hodges, Jr., F. D. Quinn, Jr., G. W. Funderburk, Jr., Betty Ruth Thompson, J. E. MacDougall, Jr., W. E. Beaver, Jr., D. O. Feldmann, T. P. Caldwell.

Second Row—S. B. Berman, M. H. Lamport, A. B. Conrad, F. W. Norford, Jr., W. M. Sutton, J. C. Tabscott, Rupert Riley, W. E. Leonard, J. A. Webb.

Third Row—H. W. Frei, L. L. Trexler, R. L. McLaughlin, G. R. Sedberry, C. D. Sickerott, W. B. Hilburn, Jr., J. J. McAulay, W. F. LeGrand, J. F. Blue.

Fourth Row—K. A. Shinn, Jr., G. B. Dewey, H. C. Nixon, R. S. Jackson, H. G. Ferree, Jr., A. L. Blackwelder, R. J. Granger, M. E. Herndon, Jr., C. F. Martin, Jr., A. L. James, W. S. Williams, R. H. Cathey, J. W. Folley.

Cotton Bagging and Ties



The above photograph shows two bales of cotton covered with cotton bagging—one tied with the conventional steel tie, and the other tied with cotton rope. On the right side of the photograph, next to the bale tied with cotton rope, is a picture of the inventor of cotton bagging, S. Odenheimer.



At the Atlanta Meeting—George Corson and Luther Knowles, of the Clinton Co. Center of interest—Mrs. Knowles.

COMING TEXTILE EVENTS

MAY 21-22

Annual Golf Tournament, Chattanooga Yarn Association, Chattanooga, Tenn., Lookout Mountain Hotel.

MAY 29-30

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, Spring Meeting, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. (Sea Island Meeting Cancelled.)

JUNE 6

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Southeastern Section, Meeting, Atlanta, Ga.

JUNE 12-13

Southern Textile Association, Annual Convention, Charlotte, N. C., Charlotte Hotel.

JUNE 30

Piedmont Section, A. A. T. C. C., Dinner Meeting, Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C. (Normally held as Summer Outing, Myrtle Beach, S. C.)

OBITUARY

MRS. LEROY SPRINGS

New York.—Mrs. Leroy Springs, 59, once nominated for Vice-President of the United States, was found dead May 18th in her Hotel Plaza suite. Death was from natural causes.

The widow of Col. Leroy Springs, Lancaster, S. C., textile leader and founder of Springs Mills, she was placed in nomination by a delegate-at-large during the 1924 Democratic National Convention here. She also served as a national committeewoman from 1922 to 1928.

She once headed the English department at Queens College in Charlotte, N. C., and prior to the World War was active in suffrage work.

T. F. HAY

Lyman, S. C.—T. F. Hay, 71, a native of Lyman since the Pacific Mills began operations, died at his home here May 12th following a brief illness. Before his retirement, Mr. Hay was last employed as overseer of spinning at the Lyman mill.

G. W. BOST

Salisbury, N. C.—G. W. Bost, 52 died suddenly at his home here May 8th. He had been in his usual good health and had worked Friday. After his return home, he took a short car ride and had just arrived at home when the attack claimed his life.

Mr. Bost was a native of Rowan County and had made his home in Salisbury for approximately 30 years. He had been connected with the Salisbury Cotton Mills during that time and at the time of his death was general foreman of the cloth room and finishing department. He was active in fraternal circles and for many years was secretary of the Junior Order Lodge No. 38 and Sons and Daughters of Liberty Lodge No. 5. He had also served as treasurer of the Haven Lutheran Church Sunday School for 20 years.

H. L. MARLOWE

H. L. Marlowe, 48, sales engineer for The Texas Co., and well known throughout the textile industry of the South, died in a Charlotte hospital recently after an illness of seven weeks. Mr. Marlowe had been connected with The Texas Co. for about fifteen years.



He was a member of Raleigh Masonic Lodge No. 500, the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and St. John's Baptist Church.

A native of Ocala, Fla., he is survived by his wife; two sons, Homer Marlowe, Jr., of the United States Marines, and "Snooky" Kinse Marlowe; one brother, S. B. Marlowe, of Wishran, Wash.; and two sisters, Mrs. D. L. Williams, of Tampa, Fla., and Mrs. M. E. Teston, of Miami, Fla.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Ellis Royal	- - -	Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Opportune Research

The reports of tests conducted jointly by the Textile Foundation, the Southern Textile Association and the Arkwrights, relative to increasing the speed of card cylinders were published at a very opportune time and have resulted in a considerable increase in the production of Southern cotton mills.

More than a year ago the Textile Foundation of Washington, D. C., was induced to appropriate \$5,000 per year for a period of years for practical research within the mills.

Their contribution was contingent upon the research being conducted under the supervision of the Southern Textile Association and the Arkwrights.

Under the plan tests were to be made by men in the mills but they were to be outlined and checked by an experienced man, and G. H. Dunlap, a member of the faculty of the textile school of Clemson College, was induced to undertake the work.

One of the first tests instigated by Mr. Dunlap was "The Effect of Card Speeds Upon the Quality of Cotton Yarns," and it was to be made in thirteen different mills.

Card speeds were to be increased from 165 revolutions per minute for cylinders to 190 and in some cases 200.

The first two tests reported showed that higher speeds on cards did not reduce the quality or the breaking strength of the yarns produced and those findings were confirmed by later reports received from other mills.

These reports were, indeed, opportune, as they came just at the time that many mills were receiving army orders which required coarser numbers than they were accustomed to make and the high card speeds enabled them to put more cotton through their cards.

It is probably true that the higher speeds will cause cards to wear out faster but that is a small matter compared to the increased production and the increased profits now being derived.

There was never a more opportune piece of research work.

Mr. Dunlap is actively engaged in supervising tests now being conducted upon other phases of cotton manufacturing and reports will be published at an early date.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association

It has been definitely decided to hold the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Charlotte on Saturday, June 13th.

There will be a morning session beginning at 10 A. M., at which there will be several outstanding addresses.

There will be a luncheon at 1 o'clock and at its close, there will be an election of officers and a short business session.

For the benefit of the mill men and salesmen who expect to arrive the previous night and those who live in or near Charlotte, there will be a Textile Association Dinner at the Charlotte Hotel at 7:30 P. M. Friday, June 12th.

Arrangements are being made for an address dealing with some phase of the war.

As afternoon trains reach Charlotte both from the north and from the south, it will be possible for those, who do not wish to use gasoline or tires, to reach Charlotte before the Friday night dinner and to leave after the Saturday luncheon.

Textile Golf Tournament Cancelled

Due to the rationing of gas we have decided to cancel the Fourth Annual Textile Golf Tournament which was to be held at the Carolina Golf Club, Charlotte, N. C., on June 6th and 7th.

For three years these Textile Golf Tournaments have attracted a large number of textile manufacturers and salesmen, but the gas rationing would make it difficult for any large number to be present for the three days which would be required for the qualifying rounds and the play-offs and we have therefore decided to cancel the 1942 event.

Freedom Terminates

A future conversation between an official of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J., and John Smith, an employee, might be about as follows:

Official to John Smith, employee—"It is with regret that I hand you this notice of discharge."

John Smith—"Is not my work satisfactory?"

Official—"Your work has been satisfactory. You are regarded as among our best welders."

John Smith—"Am I charged with failure to do my full allotment of work?"

Official—"There is no complaint about either the quality or quantity of your work."

John Smith—"Why then are you discharging me?"

Official—"You have resigned from the union."

John Smith—"If I resigned from the Methodist Church would you discharge me?"

Official—"No."

John Smith—"If I resigned from my lodge would I be subject to discharge?"

Official—"No."

John Smith—"I thought that American citizens were free men and could not be coerced as they are in Germany."

Official—"I thought so, too."

John Smith—"Why, then, am I being discharged when my work is satisfactory and I need the wages for the support of my wife and children?"

Official—"Because you have resigned from the union."

John Smith—"Have you ever discharged an employee because he joined a union?"

Official—"No. To do so would be to deny that freedom to which we think every employee is entitled."

John Smith—"Is there any way through which I can still hold my job without being a member of the union?"

Official—"Yes, if you will agree in writing that we may deduct, each week, from your pay an amount equal to the union dues you were paying, plus any fines which the union has seen fit to assess against you, for any reason, and turn same over to the union."

John Smith—"It is then more of a question of contributing to the financial support of the union than being a member of same."

Official—"It seems so."

John Smith—"I, therefore, cannot work unless I donate part of my wages to the union?"

Official—"That is the order issued by the National War Labor Board."

John Smith—"And I cannot work unless you deduct from my wages any fines, no matter how large, which the union has assessed against me in revenge for withdrawing?"

Official—"We will be forced to deduct the amount of the fines from your pay envelope and deliver same to the collector of union dues."

John Smith—"Suppose the fine is not justified or is excessive?"

Official—"Even if we knew that assessment of the fine against you was a gross injustice, we would still have to deduct it from your pay."

John Smith—"Who wrote the decision?"

Official—"President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina wrote it on April 25, 1942, as a member of the National War Labor Board."

John Smith—"I thought that he claimed to be a great advocate of freedom."

Official—"That has been his pose but freedom now conflicts with the collection of union dues and he seems to be more interested in financial support for unions than freedom for American citizens."

John Smith—"What is the difference between that order and the Hitler system?"

Official—"I cannot see a great deal of difference."

John Smith—"So Mr. Graham says that I should be discharged unless I contribute to the support of the union and pay any fines imposed upon me in revenge for withdrawing?"

Official—"That is right."

John Smith—"Are you obliged to discharge me?"

Official—"Yes, and I have no choice. You are a fine workman and you are badly needed to do welding on ships which are necessary for defense but I must discharge you unless you permit us to take part of your pay and give it to the collectors of union dues."

John Smith—"I do not have to remain in the union?"

Official—"No, Frank Graham's decision seems to be directed more towards sustaining the collection of dues and fines than towards sustaining union membership. An ex-member who is forced to allow union dues to be deducted from his pay is from the financial standpoint worth just as much to the racketeers as one who remains in good standing, in fact, he is worth more, because heavy fines can be assessed against him and he must pay them or lose his job. He has no appeal from the fines imposed."

John Smith—"That is a hell of a way to spell American freedom."

Official—"Are you telling me?"



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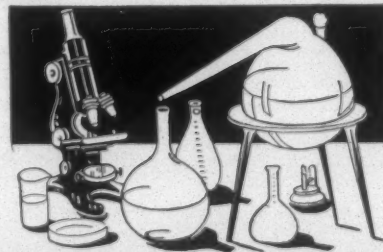


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DYEING AND FINISHING

Properties of Chemicals That Make Them Valuable for Textile Processing

By D. P. Quinn

PART IX—SILICATES

(See Parts VII, VIII, Silicates—Editor)

The Use of Silicates in Peroxide Bleaching of Rayons

PIECE GOODS

ON acetate and viscose rayon crepe piece goods, flat goods, such as satins, taffetas, and goods of other popular constructions, it has been found that the use of the better quality liquid silicates in the peroxide bleaching gives desirable bleached white goods of a more permanent nature and freer of odors which originated from chemical processing operations carried out on goods containing acetate rayon or heavily delustered viscose. Reference is made here to acetate-viscose rayons both in the filament and cut staple spun yarns. As to the actual bleaching operation this may require a slight alteration in basic formulae as given below. These peroxide bleaching formulae are based on 100 volume hydrogen peroxide solution, as this strength is recognized generally among rayon dyers and finishers as the standard on which they base their processing work. The sodium peroxide powder is used only in larger finishing plants such as cotton sheeting and toweling plants where large amounts may be prepared on an economical cost basis.

Acetate-Viscose Rayon Crepes—(Formula based on 12-15 foot dyebeck with liquor ratio of 20-30 to 1 varying according to construction and amount of goods.)

30 to 40 pounds—100 volume Hydrogen Peroxide.

2 to 6 pounds—Liquid Sodium Silicate.

2 to 6 pounds—Wetting Agent (stable to peroxide bleach).

4 to 8 pounds—Sulfonated Alcohol (or use in "hard" water).

5 to 8 pounds—Sodium Meta Hexa Phosphate (Calgon) Crystals.

This formula converted to the metric system of grams or cubic centimeters per liter reads:

3.0 to 4.0 cc.—per liter—100 volume Hydrogen Peroxide.

0.07 to 0.20 grams—per liter—Liquid Sodium Silicate.

0.07 to 0.20 cc.—per liter—Wetting Agents.

0.14 to 0.28 cc.—per liter—Sulfonated Alcohol (or use in "hard water").

0.20 to 0.3 cc.—per liter—Calgon Crystals.

The best authorities and plant chemists recommend that the alkalinity of the bath be carefully regulated by adding the peroxide, then adjusting the pH of the bath around 9.5 on the addition of the liquid silicate solution. If the water is "hard," the calgon solution should be entered first and pH adjusted later. After the bath is properly prepared, then add the wetting agent and sulfonated alcohol.

The best bleaching results are obtained at 160-170° F. for 30 to 60-minute periods in the dyebeck. If a satisfactory white is not obtained it is best to increase the amount of peroxide and liquid silicate for the bath instead of running at a higher temperature or longer bleaching period. Plant chemists find that long bleaching periods at temperatures of 190-200° F. may tender the various types of viscose rayon as well as saponify the different types of acetate rayon.

The Bleaching of Rayon Flat Goods

These goods are usually run on a jig and the use of meta silicate has been found of value in the prescouring of both the all-acetate as well as the all-viscose rayon, both filament and spun rayon construction.

Typical plant formulae for the prescouring and bleaching of these flat goods, both light and heavy weight, are:

Acetate Flat Goods—(Formula based on 50 gallons in jig, weight of goods may vary from 100 to 200 lbs.)

Prescour (to be run after goods have been properly prepared).

8 to 16 oz.—Sodium Meta Silicate.

1 to 3 lbs.—Sulfonated Alcohol.

Run at 180° F. 2 to 4 ends, according to cleanness of goods.

Bleach—(Formula varies according to weight of goods).

5 to 8 lbs.—100 volume Hydrogen Peroxide.

1.5 to 2.5 lbs.—Liquid Sodium Silicate.

0.5 to 1.0 lbs.—Wetting Agent.

Use either 1 to 2 lbs.—Sulfonated Alcohol, or

0.5 to 1.0 lbs.—Calgon Crystals.

Run 6 to 10 ends at 170 to 180° F. Keep pH properly adjusted to 9.6 to 10.0.

For all-viscose rayon flat goods, the amount of hydrogen peroxide solution may be lowered but the same general precaution must be taken as on acetate and the acetate-viscose rayon crepe goods.

All-Viscose Rayon Flat Goods

Prescour

$\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.—Sodium Meta Silicate.
2 to 3 lbs.—Sulfonated Alcohol
2 to 4 ends at 200° F., according to cleanness of goods.

Bleach

3 to 6 lbs.—100 volume Hydrogen Peroxide.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs.—Liquid Sodium Silicate.
0.5 to 1 lb.—Wetting Agent.

These formulae will not use up the available amount of peroxide in the bath which could be practically exhausted if higher amounts of sodium silicate and higher temperatures were used but the rayons, both acetate and viscose, would likely be tendered under such conditions.

There have been many plant tests to check the advisability of replacing liquid sodium silicate in the peroxide bleaching operation with other mild alkalis such as soda ash or tri sodium phosphate. The results from these tests clearly indicate that the liquid sodium silicate solution is preferable, as it slowly releases the bleaching action of the hydrogen peroxide solution while the other alkalis speed it up too rapidly and tend to give a surface bleach instead of a uniformly and well penetrated bleached fabric.

Bleaching of Hosiery

Mercerized Cotton—Prescour (Based on 1:30 liquor ratio).

% Sodium Meta Silicate or mild alkali.

1% Penetrant.

30 minutes at 200° F.

(If hose has a resisted dyed acetate design prescour at 170° F.)

Bleach

10% 100 volume Hydrogen Peroxide.

6% Liquid Sodium Silicate.

Run 1 hour at boil (200-210° F.)

If hose has a resisted dyed acetate design reduce liquid silicate to 3% and bleach at 170° F.

Mercerized Cotton, Viscose and Acetate Rayon

(This type of hosiery usually is constructed with only cotton in heel, toes and top; the leg being viscose and acetate rayon.)

Prescour only on heavy weight goods. A majority of these styles or constructions may be bleached by entering goods into bleach bath without prescouring unless they are very oily or dirty.

Prescour

0.5% Sodium Meta Silicate.

1% Penetrant.

1% Low Titer Soap or Sulfonated Alcohol.

30 minutes at 180-200° F.

Bleach

6% volume Hydrogen Peroxide.

1 to 2% Liquid Sodium Silicate.

1% Penetrant.

1 hour at 160-180° F.

The same precautions as noted on piece goods must be observed to prevent over bleaching and tendering of the rayons.

The Finishing Off of Naphthol Dyed Yarns

The increasing use of Naphthol colors in the dyeing of cotton and viscose rayon and the necessity of working out method to prevent the crocking and rubbing off of naphthol dyed yarns has brought a new use for silicate and peroxide bleach, that of finishing off naphthol dyeings.

Through research and development some of the naphthol dyestuff makers produced certain naphthol colors that will stand a peroxide bleach. The mills using these colors found that it was extremely difficult to dye these naphthols so that they would not crock and bleed off into the white goods during a peroxide kier bleaching operation. Though once this naphthol stain has been removed from the white cotton, the dyed naphthol shades remained fast to subsequent commercial laundering. Taking these observations into account, the dyestuff development chemists, in co-operation with the progressive plant dyers, worked out methods to give the dyed naphthol yarns a "bleach-off" in the dyeing machine whereby this excess color is largely removed and there is practically no staining of the white goods during the kier boil or peroxide kier bleaching operations.

Plant formulae for the bleaching off of naphthol dyed yarns will not be given in this article, as this bleaching-off operation must be worked out for each type of naphthol dyed formula and a general formula would not prove entirely satisfactory.

The theory and practical application of this "bleaching-off" of naphthol dyed goods is based on these facts, which are:

Naphthol colors are dyestuffs made within and on the surface of the fiber (yarn) by the coupling of the naphtholated fiber with the diazotized fast color base or salt solution. As this is a much more complicated chemical reaction than the average mill official, dyer or plant chemist realizes, the naphtholating bath may deposit excess naphthol solution on the surface of the fiber which couples with the diazotized base but just remains on the surface. This is the naphthol color that stains off into the white goods during the kier bleaching so this finely deposited naphthol color on the surface of the fiber and yarn must be thoroughly removed if the naphthol dyed yarns are to be fast to crocking and rubbing.

Heavy soaping off solutions at a boil with soda ash and phosphate compounds helps to remove this surface deposit of naphthol color partially on package yarn.

A properly balanced peroxide bleach with liquid sodium silicate helps to solubilize the naphtholate portion of this surface naphthol color and the bleaching action of the peroxide assists in its action on the remaining dyed yarn to make the color very fast so thus cleaning up the dyed yarn where it may be soaped ready for use in a peroxide kier bleach.

NOTE TO READERS—If any reader desires specific recommendations on the use of sodium silicate and hydrogen peroxide for finishing off naphthol dyed yarns please make your inquiry direct to this publication. Be

certain that you give full details as to type of dyeing machine being used, rawstock, beam, or package. State the formula or formulae of shades desired and if possible send in some of your dyed yarns for tests so that recommendations may be specific and helpful to everyone interested.—Technical Editor.

Piedmont Section A. A. T. C. C. Cancels Summer Outing

The 1942 Summer Outing of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, an annual event at Myrtle Beach for the past several years, has been cancelled. Instead there will be a dinner meeting at Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C., on the evening of June 20th, at which technical subjects will be discussed.

Bulletins On Government Colors By Calco

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Co., of Bound Brook, N. J., has announced a number of new bulletins on the dyeing of fabrics procured by the United States Government. This is in line with their policy of endeavoring to aid textile concerns in the conversion of their operations from the production of civilian to Government materials.

Bulletin No. 624 covers the dyeing of olive drab cotton tape with direct colors for mosquito bar taping.

Bulletin No. 639 covers the dyeing of Olive Drab No. 3 cotton twill uniform lining.

Bulletin No. 640 covers the dyeing of Olive Drab No. 3 cotton silesia lining cloth.

Bulletin No. 641 covers the dyeing of Olive Drab No. 3 cotton uniform twill, Type III or IV, for overcoat lining.

Bulletin No. 645 covers the dyeing of U. S. Army olive drab wool for uniform cloths.

Bulletin No. 651 covers the dyeing of tan cotton canvas padding—Grade 6.

All of these bulletins contain the complete Government specifications and requirements, as well as the dyeing procedures which Calco recommends for meeting these requirements.

Copies of any or all of these bulletins may be obtained by writing Calco's Advertising Department at Bound Brook, N. J.

Du Pont R. & H. Unit Changes Name

The change in name to Electrochemicals Department for one of the manufacturing units most basic in the production of chemicals for peace and war-time uses has just been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

This group of activities was originally known as The R. & H. Chemicals Department. The change is effective June 1st. The new name was chosen because it describes the type of products created by this department without being broad enough to encroach upon the activities of the nine other operating departments of the company.

Electrochemicals Department emphasizes chemicals rather than processes and covers all chemicals which are derived, directly or indirectly, from electrochemical reactions. These are the type of chemicals which constitute

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the big bulk of this department's manufacturing activity, it being a leading factor in the field of electrochemicals and specialized chemicals used in electroplating, metal cleaning, bleaching, refrigeration and ceramics.

The original name arose from the fact that the department was created after the acquisition by Du Pont in 1930 of The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

Subsequently the company was dissolved and its assets and business were consolidated with the parent organization into The R. & H. Chemicals Department.

Under that name the department has been a leading producer of chemicals made by electrolytic processes. At its largest plant sodium and chlorine are produced electrolytically.

Many other products are manufactured in the plants of this department, including formaldehyde and an important line of solvents. A substantial portion of the department's activity is now centered on war work.

Ideal Machine Co. Supplies Photos To Illustrate Metallizing Article

The interesting photos used to illustrate the article, "Metallizing Keeps 'Em Spinning," in the May 1st issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN, were taken in the shops of the Ideal Machine Co., Bessemer City, N. C., specialists in the metallizing of textile machinery parts.

The illustrations showed vividly the various steps employed in the process and the co-operation of this company in making the photos available to us is appreciated.—The Editors.

Process Making Nubs On Filament Rayon Is Awarded Patent

An American patent, No. 2,278,879, covering a method of producing nubs on a filament rayon has been awarded to A. S. Hunter and assigned to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Seventeen claims are allowed.

The patent describes "a process for the production of yarn containing filamentous nubs which comprises severing some of the filaments of a continuous filament yarn at intervals along the length thereof, and gathering and entangling the end portions of said severed filaments into spaced compact bunches along the length of other of the filaments of the yarn remaining unsevered at said intervals."

Cotton Consumed During April Rises To 998,754 Bales

Washington, D. C.—Counting round as half bales, 998,754 bales of cotton were consumed during April as compared with 920,950 bales in the same month last year, according to preliminary consumption statistics made public by the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. Consumption for the nine months ending April 30th totaled 8,245,943 bales compared with 6,992,591 bales in the same period a year ago.

Cotton on hand April 30th in consuming establishments amounted to 2,631,889 bales compared with 1,935,365 bales on April 30th last year, and in public storage and at compresses for the two periods there was a total of 10,396,962 bales and 12,369,867 bales, respectively.

Of total consumption in April this year, 848,854 bales were used in the cotton growing States, 118,827 in New England States, and 31,073 bales in all other States. Linters consumed during April this year amounted to 132,106 bales compared with 120,008 bales in April last year.

Cloth Without Spinning or Weaving

Columbus, O.—A new method of manufacturing textiles without the usual process of spinning, weaving and knitting has been developed by Raymond E. Reed, Chicago, it is reported in The Bulletin of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, with headquarters here.



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The council reports that a patent, No. 2,269,479, was granted to Mr. Reed, and has been assigned to the Kendall Co., Walpole, Mass. The non-woven cloth is said to be strong and to have the appearance and feel of woven cloth.

The Council's Bulletin states: "In order to produce this new fabric, the fibers of silk, cotton, or other materials are mixed dry with cellulose acetates binder fibers which have normal latent adhesive properties. The mixture of fibers is spread out and treated with a solvent of heat, thus causing the fibers to bond with each other and unify the mixtures."

"The unified fibrous sheet is then heated with an alkaline solution, which, according to the patent, converts the textile fibers in their original state. As a result of this process, a fabric is secured which in appearance is like a woven of knit product."

South Carolina Group Discusses War Problems, Worker Training

(Continued from Page 37)

Chairman Lockman: Wouldn't that be a stuck end, if it gets out of the lease?

Mr. C.: It will be crossed and stuck, too.

Chairman Lockman: Has anybody else anything to say on that? How many of you fellows here let the slasher tenders fix the lease while the cylinder is running? (No response.) How many of them do it when you don't let them? (Laughter.) I know that will cause it.

Question No. 4 is: "What is the cheapest and quickest way to change from a 2-bank to a 4-bank stop motion?" Has anybody here had any experience along that line, in going from two banks to four banks? Surely someone has made that change.

Question: What do you mean?

Chairman Lockman: I think the question means that you have two lines of drop wires and you want to change to four lines of drop wires. How do you do it?

Mr. Hammond: Can't you change the drop wires without going through the harness? You have to draw every drop wire.

Chairman Lockman: You have to take the pattern off the loom and take off all drop wires and redraw them?

Mr. Hammond: Yes.

Frank D. Lockman: There is some way in which you can do that without taking the pattern off the loom. I do not know whether I can explain it exactly or not. Dick, how many heddle bars are there on a harness?

A Member: Two on a double-bar harness.

Frank D. Lockman: You can loosen that bar and raise it up, and that will loosen the number of drop wires that is on that bar. Then run a string through there, and that separates those heddles from the others. When you run another string in there you get the other half, and you continue that and change in that way.

Chairman Lockman: I think I understand. The way I understand is that your front line of drop wires carries the threads for your front harness, which has two lines of heddle eyes. You unfasten one of those lines and lift it up and run your string through your drop wires. Then you put it back in place and do the same to the other line. This separates the drop wires on your front line, and in turn you do the same with the back.

Has anyone else had any experience along that line? If not, we will go on to the next question, which is No. 5: "In the present chemical shortage, what can be done to help the finishers with their desizing and yet keep the quality and production of the weaving up?" Has anyone been short on any chemicals? I mean, have you had any complaint that the finishing company was short on chemicals, and have the finishers asked you to do anything to help them out? I personally do not know anything about that.

Mr. Jones: I have had complaints.

Chairman Lockman: I judge that is what it means—that the finishing company was short of some particular chemical that they used for desizing the cloth.

Mr. Royal: How about that, Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones: That is the situation at all the finishing plants. They have been rationed on the chemicals they use to desize.

Chairman Lockman: Have you been asked to do anything about it?

Mr. Jones: We have tried to do something about it.

Chairman Lockman: What have you done?

Mr. Jones: We have tried to use a completely desaponified compound in our size.

Chairman Lockman: Have you had any success?

Mr. Jones: Not much as yet. They run a very strict test on gauze. Some of you may have to change over to gauze. The Quartermaster of the Medical Corps runs a very strict starch test on gauze.

Chairman Lockman: Has that affected your weaving?

Mr. Jones: We went into it with that in mind.

Chairman Lockman: Can anyone tell us anything more about this?

A Member: Maybe Mr. Morrison or some other starch man can tell us something.

Chairman Lockman: What about that, Mr. Morrison?

Guy L. Morrison, Salesman, Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Spartanburg: I do not think we can do anything with the starch. The only thing you could do would be to make a thick starch and put it on the outside, and that would not make for good weaving. After you once put starch in there the only thing you can get it off with is to use an enzyme or to treat it with an acid or an alkali. I do not know of anything we can do. If you treat it with a completely soluble grease you can get the grease out but you cannot get the starch out—and the starch is what they want to get out, especially with gauze.

(To be continued in next issue)

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26 varieties. Guaranteed large type, yellow, white, pink, cream, lavender, tan red; field grown, labeled plants, 8c; 40, \$1.85; 75, \$2.85. 28 varieties Pompon button and daisy type plants, 5c; 40, \$1.25; 75, \$1.85. Instructions furnished.

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B.S. degree, Piedmont College; N. C. State textile course; Auburn summer school. 10 years' practical experience, carding and spinning. Have taught in textile mill vocational schools. Age 36, married, 3 children. Qualified to handle position as night superintendent, or assistant superintendent. Now employed. Desire position with more promise of advancement. Best of references as to character and ability. Address "K. S.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

HELP WANTED—Several good spinning overhaulers. Must be strictly sober and reliable. Give references. Write P. O. Box 191, Charlotte, N. C.

SNAPDRAGON. Stock, Feverfew, Digitalis, Dianthus, Sweet William, Petunias, Calendulas, Asters, Zinnias, Painted Daisies, Azaleamums, Verbena, others, 25c dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Mrs. Will Wise, Wadley, Ga.

ice, and for their own preservation as well,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the directors of Spindale Mills, Inc., do hereby petition our Senators and Representatives in Washington to quickly enact tax legislation which will convert all profit, above a safe and reasonable return, into immediate use for all-out war; such above mentioned profit to be that resulting from regular commercial business as well as that resulting from war contracts.

"Be it further resolved that the secretary of the company send copies of this resolution to our Senators and Representatives and also release copies to the press."

The resolution was drawn up by James M. Sherer, secretary-treasurer of the company.

Mills Indorse Taxing Profits

Spindale, N. C.—Spindale Mills has released the following resolution concerning its attitude toward the current proposal to enact legislation to tax all profit above a safe and reasonable return, so as to aid the war effort:

"Whereas, our country is now engaged in a struggle for its very existence, and

"Since our only hope of victory lies in immediate mobilization for total war effort, and

"Since total war effort can only be reached by citizens in all walks of life giving up profit, privilege and benefit for the sake of their sons in the serv-

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Plant Overseer. Must be a first-class Carder with general knowledge of Spinning, Twisting and Winding, for coarse yarn mill. Must be able to handle and train help and co-operate with Management. Job will pay \$55.00 per week with opportunity to earn more.

Write "Box SBH-4,"
c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Spinning. Prefer place in South Carolina or Georgia. Age 52. Expert spinner. Can furnish good references. Address "Spinner," c/o Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED as Overseer Weave Room; now employed on third shift, want first or second shift. Draft exempt. Plain or dobby looms; white and colored work. Best of references from present employer. Long experience. Address "J. Weaver," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Dyer on Raw Stock and Indigo; age 45, married. Best of references. Address "Dyer," c/o Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER CARDING available. 20 years' experience on combed karded stocks. Ability proven. Now employed as overseer. Good reason for wanting change. Age 49; sober; family. Prefer Carolinas. Address "Experience," c/o Textile Bulletin.

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SUPERINTENDENT, now employed, would consider a change. A go-getter, well experienced on all lines cotton goods. 42 years of age, with family. Textile graduate with years of experience. Address "ABC," c/o Textile Bulletin.

SUPERINTENDENT open for connection with carded yarn mill. Fifteen years' good experience with last employer. Eight years in superintendent's office. Four years as overseer in carding and spinning carded knitting yarns. Three years as superintendent plant making 20's to 30's ply and single in various putups. Age 35; married, one child. Good education and habits. Can furnish excellent references on yarn manufacturing. Address "Yarn Mill," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Spinning. Have several years' experience. Married; sober. Can furnish good references. Am not subject to draft. Address "C. H. M.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

FORMER MILL OWNER open for position as Overseer in large weave department. Not subject to war duty. Good references. Address "W-D," c/o Textile Bulletin.

CARDER and SPINNER, now employed but wants to make change. 48 years old; 25 years' experience as overseer and 2 years as superintendent yarn mill, running part rayon. Can handle job to please the most skeptical; can erect any machine in carding department except comber. Good manager of help; also trainer. Sober. Good references. Address "MN-C," c/o Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—In or near Carolinas, as Second Hand or Grinder in card room. Can clothe cards. Married; draft exempt. Address "Carder Grinder," c/o Textile Bulletin.

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Cotton Good Markets

New York.—Business during the week ending May 15th showed signs of improvement over past weeks. In coarse goods a considerable business was taken by some mills in print cloths, sheetings, twills and other items. Osnaburgs attracted some attention. In the case of sheetings the market narrowed greatly as the week advanced. Divisions where further maximum price revisions are expected continued largely withdrawn. Fine goods trading was restricted in volume.

Many in the market believe that with the OPA making revisions soon to some of its schedules trading will assume a more favorable aspect. Comment was heard about the fine work that the OPA is doing in calling meetings of various branches of the dry goods business in order to answer questions and clear up and any doubt in the minds of business men in their approach to various regulations.

Significant in the week's developments was a continued decline in the number of available Government orders. Such orders were light and few and as a consequence the mills fell back on the civilian demand, selling to converting, chain store and wholesaling quarters, chiefly the latter two. Some were concerned as to when the Government would need more goods. It has been reported that the Government would buy quantities up to as much as 150,000,000 yards of cotton goods for release to friendly countries under lend-lease, supplementing military orders at home, but nothing has been heard about these reports and the business is not to be had at the moment. The issue of when the Government will need more goods is important, particularly since civilians are often in need and cannot be fully taken care of until more is known of the Government's requirements.

Bag goods users are beset with a multitude of problems relative to ceilings, supplies and production. Confronted with these obstacles the industry is hesitating a bit and trying to put itself on the right path by obtaining guidance from Washington, on what to do and what not to do.

Sales of bag goods have been heavy from both mills that have been making these numbers for sometime and also from mills that are converting their looms under L-99. Contracts running into the remainder of the second quarter and into the third quarter have been negotiated in these cloths.

The fact that additional mills are making these numbers has already tended to relieve the situation a bit, it is stated. One point made is that this is the slow season, and as the pickup in demand increases there will be more mills making these goods and ready to meet the usual heavy requirements that come with the harvesting of the crops and the military needs, it is said.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—There are plenty of orders for cotton yarns to be had, but sale yarn spinners are practically all sold ahead well into August, so the Government is about the only agency capable of placing an order.

Yarn mills devoting all or most of their capacity to Government work can in most cases be regarded as withdrawn from civilian production for the duration of the war. Their present contracts extend, in numerous instances, through November, and long before then they probably will have again contracted ahead on Government orders into the spring of 1943.

Other spinning mills are reported to have been gradually working into Government work, so that now they can expect the balance of their civilian orders to be completed by the end of next month. Some of these mills are said to have booked no additional non-military orders of any consequence since March.

The OPA order regulating the contract prices for Government work is expected to have some repercussions in the cotton sale yarn industry, unless War Department heads succeed in having the order rescinded or amended. Of the total quantity of yarn entering into Army contracts that would be affected by this "roll back" order of OPA, a substantial part consists of sale yarns, both carded and combed, entering into such items as socks, underwear, Type IV uniform twill, etc.

According to the order, deliveries still due beyond June 15th on these military contracts will have to be repriced if they exceed the level devreed in the General Maximum Price Regulation issued late in April, which already applies to commercial transactions.

Having already made his bargain with the Government purchasing agency as to price, the weaver or knitter has taken up his yarn option under the usual contract with his spinner.

The latter transaction, as understood here, is contingent on the weaver or knitter being able to complete his Government work under the terms and conditions stated in his Government contract.

At this point the OPA steps in and insists that the War Department must change the price, under certain conditions, which may lead the Quartermaster Corps to cancel the undelivered portion of such contracts and ask for new offers.

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Secretary McLaurine Stresses Importance Of Public Opinion

(Continued from Page 22)

responsibility are just as necessary to the morale of the lathe operator as they are to the production manager. There is, the same need for a man to know that he has a real job to do and that his superior knows that he can do it, to understand how his effort is judged, to be treated with a decent respect for the human need of understanding and being understood."

The principles which are violated with the executives and which cause resentment are exactly the same as the principles which destroy the morale of the rank-and-file.

Mr. Houser says: "It is an insult to human nature to believe that men would go into picket lines and endanger their lives in bloody violence for the mere wage increases or shorter hours which unions demand. Behind every blow in every strike are days and months and years of hurt feelings over acts emphasizing men's insignificance and enforced inferiority, accumulated into a resentment which is bitter and strong because it expresses the very will to live; a resentment which will drive men to almost any limits, either in the hope of realizing some measure of relief from petty tyranny, or to gain significance as part of a group gesture of punishment."

In case you may be clinging to your old ideas as outlined in the earlier part of this section of my address, we believe that men would go into picket lines and endanger you may realize that even though you are sure of your opinions, there are others who think differently.

The Lack of Importance of Wage

We shall take up the subject of wages or pay first. Pay has several aspects. The first and most important one is that of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. There can be no dispute over this principle. The only word in the sentence that can come into controversy is "fair." It

must be a living wage and this sentence has a questionable word in it. Be that as it may, if the social aspects of shall now pause and give a little attention to them so that can be rather easily determined. This may be termed the economic aspect of the wage.

There is also a psychological aspects that enters the consideration of wages. Hurriedly it may be said to have four factors worth considering: (1) The value of the man in relation to the wage, (2) The value of the wage of one man as compared with the value of the wage of another man, (3) The ability of the company to pay better wages, the industry are what they should be, this wage or pay bution of earnings, (4) Finally, the punitive attitude of the worker.

It is very indicative in thinking of the subject of wages, to find that most of the factors bearing on the wage question, are psychologic. They are mental more than material. This throws the question of wages, in clear perspective, into the social aspect of management.

Of three studies made on the economic aspect of pay—the reasons for present pay and for pay increases, or lack of them, were both of considerable relative significance. hence a feeling of a lack of appreciation, or unfair distri- sixteen among forty-four items in one situation, of fifteen among sixty items in another company, and a rank of two among seventy-two items in a third organization.

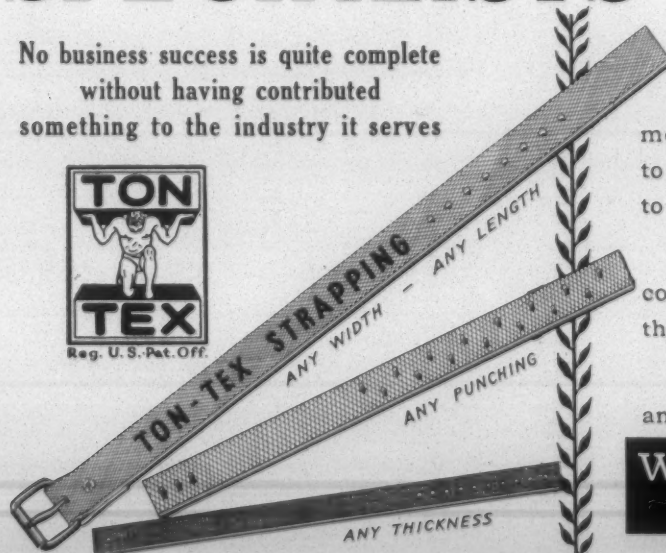
In the first two organizations, the pay must have been fair and the social background of the organization must have been good. In the third organization in which pay rated two, the pay might have been poor or the social

Understanding what these reasons were had a rank of prevalent.

Comparability of individual pay with that of other jobs inside and outside the organization had less significance. This discussion does not mean that good morale and low wages go together any more than that high wages produce good morale. Wages must be fair and then with a good social background, this subject of wages drops low in the consideration of the employees.

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Promotion

background might have been bad or both might have been minds of many executives as a motive for industrial unrest. Surveys on this subject show that very few workers desire vertical promotion although many desire horizontal promotion, i.e., better jobs in the line, greater efficiency, ability to earn more. This factor still had a possible irritating angle. The workers are interested in the characteristics used in selecting a person for promotion. Promotion

Promotion is another factor that looms large in the sense of fairness in many of their observations. There was no desire on the part of the worker to usurp the field of management, regardless of one or two rather outstanding duration of the war and as an indicator of things to come.

Fairness and Justice

Fairness and justice are two words that loom large in the background of social interpretation and appreciation. These are abstract words that must be given rather definite meaning as they apply to the concrete conditions that arise. Their values and definitions are often relative in are two controversies now being waged, both of which have factors. Too often, they are lip service, or applied with narrow and provincial meaning. Fairness and justice in an industrial relations program must satisfy the mind and feeling of the average worker. In the social expression of industrial ethics, the workers must be the people who have the sense of fairness and justice so concretely apportioned as to the intent of the administrator to do right. Poise and patience, intelligence and sympathy, time and talent are some of the requisites for such an administrator.

It is fair and just for responsibility to have authority tied with it. Each worker or person in the organization must have clear cut responsibility and authority to do his job. He must know his job and its demands thoroughly and be able to find out definitely whether or not he is performing it satisfactorily. These ideas and many more applied and manifested that there can arise no serious question into a compact organization.

A Specific Example

At this point, I think that it is wise to step out of my analysis and become specific for a few paragraphs in dealing with a vital and dynamic controversy now absorbing the leaders of labor and the managers of industry, both groups of which have public sympathizers. I refer to the work week and the overtime discussion. This controversy which had its origin in industrial relations is deeply imbedded in labor relations. Superficially, it has an economic front but it is deeply motivated in the formulation of a permanent policy in labor relations. There application because they are dependent upon so many behind them a hope for posterity, and both of which, to me, are harmful to both industry and labor.

Many of the policies in the labor controversies are temporary and transient. Some will not outlive the war. In the case of labor relations and collective bargaining policies, arrangements are now being made that carry the stamp of permanency.

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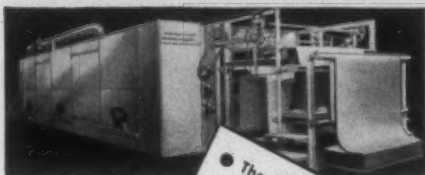
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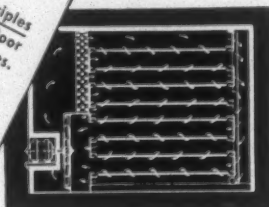
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The War Labor Board is handling more and more cases as the days pass. For the pattern of labor relations for the duration of the war and as an indicator of things to come, their actions and decisions should be carefully watched.

In acting on wage claims, the Board has been going deeply into the economic factors involved in the controversy—considering: (a) wage standards prevailing in the community and in the industry; (b) the employer's past wage policy; (c) the employer's ability to pay higher wages; (d) the cost of living; (e) general economic factors.

Demands for increased wages and the fear of uncontrolled inflation frighten many economists. Some are rather strongly of the opinion that if the fight against inflation requires wage-fixing, labor will demand and get more rigid control of the cost of living and a vigorous system of profit control, particularly on war contracts.

Thus far, the profit limitations proposals have, in the main, been written as riders to bills sitting on labor. When the law modifying labor's present rights finally emerges from Congress, provisions fixing profits will either be written or tackled on by labor's partisans in Congress, rather than the authors of the labor restrictions.

This present crisis, brought out in an economic struggle, is only a front for more basic economic objectives. The present struggle has lurking, deep in its philosophy, long range plans which will deeply and seriously affect business.

The facts that I am presenting are not simply abnormal situations that will soon pass away through exhaustion or natural changes. Every business man must face them coolly, calmly and intelligently. Your organization, its policies and philosophy must be carefully studied and planned.

These problems have their roots deeply imbedded in industrial relations first, in public opinion second, and finally in labor relations. The conditions producing these problems must be removed or other more drastic problems will arise.

A Program for Human Improvement Needed

Industry today needs to present to the public a real program for human improvement. This will eliminate much of the apparent discontent. Indifference and inertia relating to this subject must be replaced with interest and activity. Good humane engineering is good business because it points the way of industrial survival. The plans require original and courageous thought. We must do some serious research work on this subject.

I am inclined to believe that no one has the answer yet, that there is as much error on one side as there is on the other. The plan for a better and more mutually satisfactory program by which to promote really harmonious relations between labor and management will not happen, nor can it be worked out satisfactorily by partisans or emotionalists. It will require scientific research to formulate and much education to operate. Honest co-operation and strict adherence to facts can help us develop a plan that will start us all on an industrial era of delightful understanding in the field of the complex problems of human relationships. This will please our public who will

then help us push off the conflicting controls that now harass us.

General Remarks

I realize that some of my statements may have surprised you. You may even question some of them. You will doubtless disagree with some of my reasoning. I have carefully considered every statement. I have not tried to camouflage anything. I have tried to be fair and honest. I have meant to help and in no sense to hurt or harm anyone. We must win the peace as well as the war. This means that we must study deeply the changes in our social, political and economic philosophy.

The way to relieve our industry from public criticism and government control is to work with the public because the public is social minded. I have endeavored to indicate our problem, the background and one way in which industry may secure the support of a large bloc of public opinion. For further means of extending it, I refer you to our first bulletin on Public Relations, in which we outlined the problem and suggested a plan. We have not changed our ideas on these statements.

This address has been long. It took a long story to tell it even as imperfectly as I have. I hope that I have done you some good. I hope that I have stimulated you to action in plans that will help us all to keep this a powerful industry for good and so direct its altruistic activities that they may make a lasting contribution to the welfare of this nation in its "All Out for Victory Program."

Conclusion

This America is my native country. My early sires came long before the revolution and in a small way, my people have helped to make this nation "the land of the free and the home of the brave." As long as life and reason last, I want to do my part in keeping it so. We are a stumbling democracy. All democracies stumble. Our principles are inerrant but we stumble in applying them. We watch results more intently than the motivations which produce the results.

I have perhaps made the following statement to you before but I make it again because, to me, it is fundamental and true—behind the act is the actor, behind the actor is mind, behind the mind is motive and behind the motive is philosophy of life. This philosophy is formed out of the social, political and economic stimuli which pour in upon the mind, modified by its education and social background, which act as its apperceptive basis. This statement is a little involved and perhaps not complete but it is suggestive of the fact that the philosophy of a nation is the great motivating power that produces results. Money, men and materials are only the means employed in expressing the philosophy.

Public opinion is vital—it is dynamic—it is decisive. We must carefully construct our own philosophy, as well as that of our public, if we want to make America safe and keep it safe—aye even if we want to win this physical war, much less the war of ideologies. This is a war the results of which must be freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of speech and freedom in action. Unless we win these freedoms, we shall lose the war. I thank you.

**"We're getting an
added 10%!"**

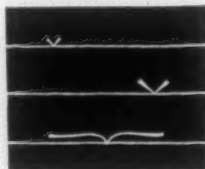
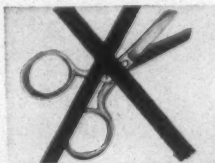


Abington Knotters permit MAXIMUM winder production!

With the Textile Industry already called upon to devote 50% of its efforts to war materials, existing machinery must in every way be aided to achieve maximum production. Our knotters permit 10% or more increase in winder production over hand tying.

Throw away your scissors!

A big Abington advantage is the automatic scissor clipping of the tails, something no other weaver's knotter does. Not only is the feature a time-saver, but it assures improved uniformity and quality as described below.



100% CONTROL OF TAILS

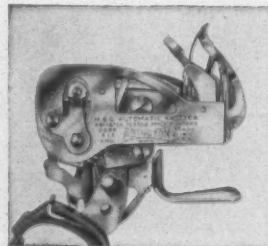
The Abington Knotter produces tails any length from 5/16" down to minus 1/16". Automatically clipped, each pair of tails is the same length, and all tails are uniform knot to knot.

WITH ABINGTON KNOTTERS YOU ARE ASSURED:

- small, tight, uniform knots, positively non-slip.
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Send bobbin or fair sample of yarn and we will return Sample Knot Card and details of

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Cotton Ginnings Total 10,494,881 Running Bales for 1941 Crop

Washington.—Cotton ginnings for the crop of 1941 totaled 10,494,881 running bales, according to a final report on cotton ginnings issued by J. C. Capt, director of the Bureau of the Census. The statistics on cotton ginnings were compiled from the individual returns collected from 11,151 active ginneries located in 887 counties in 18 States. The final figures of 10,494,881 running bales, counting round as half bales, are 5,996 running bales greater than the preliminary figures issued on March 20th. The ginnings for the 1941 crop are equivalent to 10,741,579 bales of 500 pounds each.

The Bureau of the Census will soon issue the annual bulletin on cotton production for the crop of 1941. This bulletin will show the ginnings for the crops of 1941, 1940 and 1939, and production for the crops of 1941 and 1940, by States and by counties. It will show also the ginnings to specified dates throughout the season, by States and by counties, for the crop of 1941.

Stop Manufacture of Rugs and Draperies

Washington, D. C.—The War Production Board has ordered a complete halt to processing of wools for floor coverings, draperies or upholstery.

The order puts a halt to all processing, but wool which has already been scoured is considered "in processing" and mills, it is assumed, may continue to use any wool beyond that stage. Manufacturers were currently permitted to put into process 25 per cent of their 1941 second quarter consumption.

While no official statement was made for the abrupt order, it is assumed that WPB is taking this step, (1) to cut down the amount of wool prepared for floor coverings to meet possible consumption on the basis of jute allotments. It has already been indicated that no jute will be available to the industry after the April quota is used. (2) To make certain that wool which might be used for other essential needs will not be spun into carpet yarn, making it unavailable as new wool for other purposes.

It has been stated previously that certain carpet wools may be blended for satisfactory overcoatings and other woolen cloths for civilian needs and lease-lend military fabrics. During World War I carpet wools were utilized for uniform serges.

Textile War Research Program in May Issue of Textile Research

The program of the newly formed Textile Research War Council, and the development by Sanford L. Cluett of a process for obtaining controlled shrinkage of cotton fabrics are discussed in the May issue of *Textile Research*.

Hailed by spokesmen for the Army, Navy and WPB as a constructive step, the new program sponsored by Textile Research Institute, Inc., and the Textile Foundation will speed up the solution of the infinite number and variety of problems arising out of textile-plant conversion and the growing shortage of textile raw materials. Previously the plan had been endorsed by executives of the major textile associations at a meeting during which the

Council was organized, representative of all those groups. Under the new program, Textile Research Institute will act as a clearing house for textile research problems due to war conditions, and will call them to the attention of the associations directly involved or will initiate research on problems which do not fall in any one category.

Where, it frequently takes years of research to develop a new process, it was only a few days after Sanford L. Cluett decided to work on a mechanical method of preshrinking cotton fabrics that he had running a small machine which preshrunk fabrics to such an extent that they did not shrink further upon laundering. In a relatively short period of time the process was brought to a commercial stage. Following this, however, a vast amount of research was carried out on the improvement of the process and adapting it for use on fabrics other than those made from cotton. As a result, there are now throughout the world over 300 patents covering the processes, products and equipment pertaining to this mechanically controlled shrinkage. This year it is expected that at least a billion and a quarter yards of cloth will be preshrunk on the 189 machines in operation in 87 plants in this country.

Another article in the May issue of *Textile Research* describes a new synthetic rubber thread developed by B. F. Goodrich Co. as a result of one of the most intensive research programs ever devoted to a single product. Also in this issue are a report on the serviceability of cotton and rayon knit underwear and a discussion of the Institute's co-operative research on warp sizing of spun rayon.

Patent On Shuttle

The United States Patent Office granted John J. Kaufman, Jr., of this city, a patent on his invention of a loom shuttle. The Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia, was named assignor of the patent rights. Mr. Kaufman is an official of the company which has branch offices and plant in Greenville.

Cotton Textile Industry Fully Behind War Effort, Says Murchison

(Continued from Page 28)

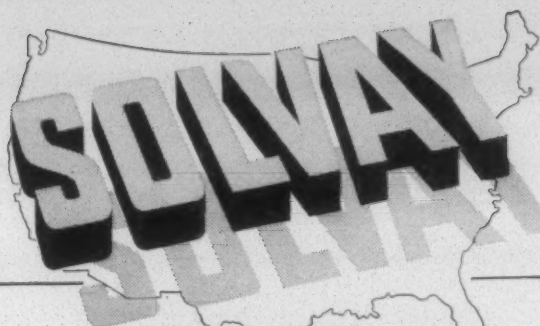
Dr. Murchison then went on to explain the reason for the exclusion of the textile and allied industries from a recent Public Contracts Board decision suspending the Walsh-Healey Act provision preventing the employment of women between 16 and 18 years of age in factories operating on Federal contracts. The recommendation of the textile industry for inclusion in this ruling was turned down, he said, since it covered all textile industries. Union labor leaders were quick to point out that lack of certain

The following seven lines, through error, were omitted from the facing page. They should have been inserted 18 lines down.

manufacture of cotton products. I have been authorized to say to these industries that cotton mills will welcome their technical experts and invite them to come into our plants and study our methods of cotton processing. We are also ready to send experts into woolen plants to give what advice they can and to aid them in every way in effecting the switch to cotton manufacturing."

The speaker advised the convention that legal counsel for the War Department and War Production Board is reshaping protective clauses in Government contracts in order to extend the protection granted prime contractors to sub-contractors, among whom are the majority of cotton mills. This action, he said, is dictated by the fact that it has long been the policy of the Federal Government to spread defense and war contracts as widely as possible. Up to now the sub-contractor has had to depend

With the bulk of the industry's production flowing into war channels, the Institute, he said, has deemed it advisable for the time being to change the collection of vital statistics from the industry from a weekly to a monthly basis. The merchandising value of statistics, he added, has diminished since there are ready markets for every yard of goods that mills can produce. The long-range value of statistical data, however, has increased and the monthly compilations being prepared by the Institute will not only keep mills posted on the effects of the conversion orders but will enable them to return to their normal position once the industry is over the "crest of the hill."



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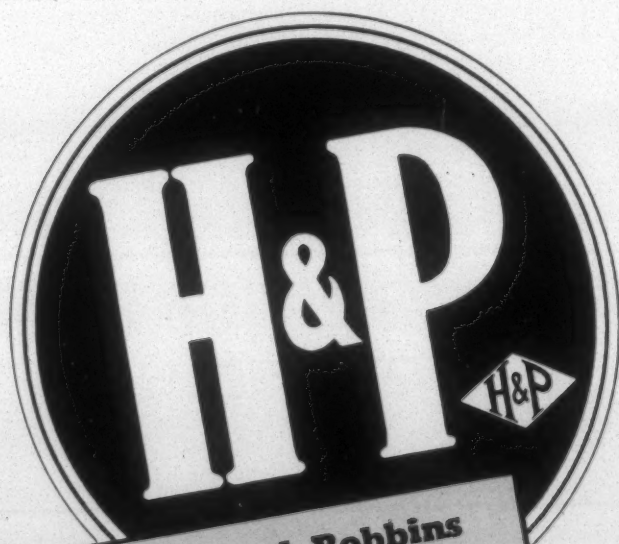
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Alabama Meeting

(Continued from Page 34)

drying of warp, which was caused by the warp staying on the cylinder too long and not running fast enough. It was necessary to go over the whole machine and recondition the whole works.

T. H. Floyd, Supt., Tallassee Mills, observed that after adding the third cylinder they had to make a lot of improvements. Since his size mixtures had not been right he found that he had to get good work through warpers, slashers, and in turn on through the weave room.

Mr. Phillips said it was worth the change just for the improvements and increased productions brought about.

Joe Hyde, Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala., said their production increased about 10 yards a minute when they put in a third cylinder on blue denim, stepping up production by about 33 per cent.

At this point in the discussion Mr. Phillips asked if there were any mills who were running 30's yarn who had changed to the third cylinder.

J. E. Warren, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, had coarse warp numbers. They didn't figure that they gained by adding third cylinder. He did say that the Birmingham mill gained where it was on 30s. However, at Pell City they had to completely revamp the slasher. His observation was that it will increase the speed but put more waste in the yarn, but can't increase speed beyond drying point.

Mr. Hyde emphasized the point that fine numbers cannot be increased in proportion to coarse numbers.

3. *What changes have to be made in size formulas and slasher set-up when changing from fine and medium count to coarse yarn?*

Stuart McRae, Asst. Supt., Avondale Mills, Alexander City, was the first to give his experience in this connection. He said that since they don't have a kettle for each slasher it is necessary to run many sleys and increase from about 11¼ to 20 or 16¼ to 20 on one formula which ran from 11s to 20s. He thought they could get additional speed if they had a condition whereby they could use individual kettles for each slasher.

Mr. Warren stated that with heavier warp numbers the size formulas would have to change also or you would get over-sizing in warp.

Mr. Hughes, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., gave his experience with coarse numbers on white work. He said that on wet sets they had to do a lot of juggling around. On coarse numbers they have to use a little bit finer concentration of size in changing from colored work to white with difference in type of starch. Have to cut starch down on white work. Have lots of trouble with stretching with wet sets. He figures it would probably be best to drop down in size concentration.

Mr. Hyde brought out the fact that wet sets take more starch.

L. D. Sayles thinks that what might work at one place won't at another. He believes that the thing that is most important is what amount of starch works with which compound. Different size formulae takes different compounds.

The following questions were asked in the discussion on Weaving, which was led by T. H. Floyd, Supt., Tallassee Mills. Part of this group of questions had to be

omitted due to shortage of discussion time.

1. *Do you blow off or by other methods clean your looms with the warp in them?*

- (a) *System employed?*
- (b) *How often cleaned?*
- (c) *Does your system reduce fire hazard?*
- (d) *Do you have excessive oil spots due to cleaning when loom is running?*

This question was answered as a whole instead of in parts.

George Harris, Fairfax Mill, said they clean their looms by air once every eight hours. When warps run out they clean with grease and mineral spirits. Cleaning every eight hours takes care of fire hazards.

Mr. Floyd mentioned the fact that it is important to try to keep it clean enough so that when fire breaks out it won't spread to other looms.

Mr. Sayles gave the suggestion of blowing off when running to keep looms clean. Really teach the workers to blow off so that excess grease will be blown down out of way of warps.

Mr. Hodges, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., said they have quite a few fires but manage to get them out. With 180 looms on one floor and 60 on another should get around twice a week.

Mr. Vickers, Alexander City, Ala., has ladies blow off back of looms. They blow off each shift except the third. There is a man to knock off looms when warp is out.

Mr. Harris said they leave the empty beam out and clean looms.

Mr. Sayles asked if it was necessary to blow off every time the loom stops, to which Mr. Willingham answered that if you blow off every eight hours it is not necessary to use mineral spirits. It is well to use a cleaner for every 120 looms.

Question No. 3 was asked next, as it was thought to be more important and time was becoming short.

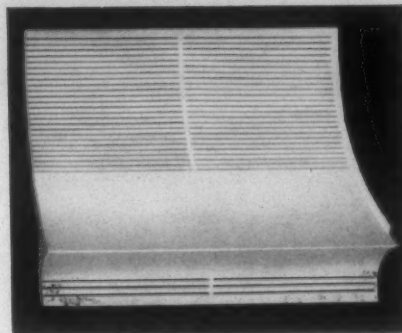
What should be the life of a shuttle expressed in loom hours per year on 32-inch E Model Draper looms running three shifts on medium weight fabrics?

- (a) *What can be done to increase the life of the shuttles?*
- (b) *What has been your experience in using a long straight-edge reaching from one end-lay plate to the other end-lay plate when lining looms?*

By a careful check, B. D. Golden, Pepperell Mills, has figured that the average life of a shuttle on the E Model Draper loom is 4058 loom hours per year. A table follows showing what shuttles a given number of looms used:

Looms		Shuttles
5	used	5.7
20	"	22.7
32	"	36
16	"	18.2
10	"	11.4
2	"	2.3
1	"	1.1

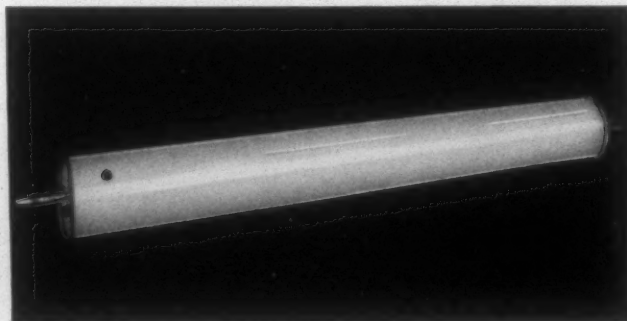
Regarding the care of the looms, Mr. Golden said it was not best to let the loom fixers put pasteboard in the back because when you go to line it comes loose, and when tightened up the loom is out of line.



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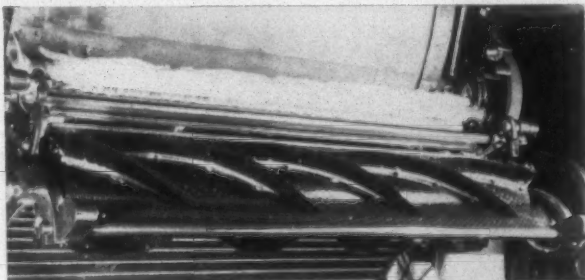
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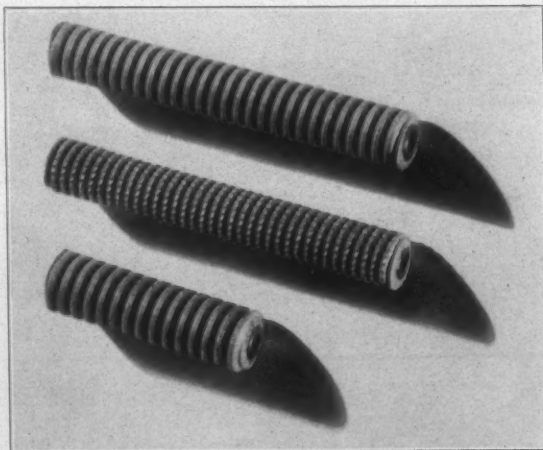
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Joe Hyde offered the suggestion that the life of a shuttle depends upon the way it is put in. It is important to take the back box off and dress it with emery cloth. He has that done before giving orders for new shuttles. He figures they use .8 of a shuttle per year.

Mr. Burch, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., said they average about 5,800 loom hours per year. When they changed from 8 to 8¾ bobbins the looms were thoroughly overhauled. They had a lot of broken quills.

Mr. Willingham said that in using a long straight-edge reaching from one end-lay plate to the other, they kept a record of each section. Most shuttles get broken before wearing out. He advised taking care of shuttles to keep looms in good shape. Shuttles must be in good order to take care of loom. The more speed put on loom the more quills, shuttles, etc., will be used.

Tallassee uses an average of 40 or 50 quills for loom per year, Buck Creek 100 quills, Avondale 45 to 90 quills, an average of 7½ quills per loom per month.

Cotton Pick-Sacks To Be Available

Material for the manufacture of cotton pick-sacks is to be made available to manufacturers in time for the harvesting of the 1942 cotton crop, the National Cotton Council has been informed by officials of WPB.

The material to be used in the pick-sacks this year, and probably throughout the course of the war, will be osnaburg, rather than canvas ducking, and is to be supplied to manufacturers through an interpretation of WPB's general preference order No. M-107. The interpretation places pick-sacks in the category of agricultural containers.

The action on the part of WPB was brought about through a series of conferences between Cotton Council representatives and officials of both WPB and the office of Agricultural Defense Relations.

Previously, manufacturers of pick-sacks had been unable to obtain the necessary material used in making the sacks and were being cut to a production that would meet only 25 per cent of a normal demand. The necessity of filling military needs with the textile industry's entire production of ducking, and the reduction of burlap supplies to a mere trickle, had resulted in a tremendous demand for osnaburg, the best substitute in making pick-sacks and other types of bags. To relieve the strain, WPB issued order No. M-107, making osnaburg sheeting, and other materials available for the manufacture of agricultural bags and other containers only through an A-2 priority rating. The definition of such bags and containers, however, did not include pick-sacks, and for this reason the manufacturers of pick-sacks were advised that their orders for osnaburg could not be filled.

Victory Is Not Cheap

(Continued from Page 26)

It was no surprise to foreigners who watched the Japanese moving in on Manchukuo when they saw the war pushed south beyond the Great Wall into the rich markets of North China. Manchukuo gave Japan vital raw materials. North China was the complement—a vast area teeming with industrious people and already developed into compact, highly-developed markets.

While this was going on, important changes were taking place within Japan. With the loss of its markets for silk and cotton goods during the great depression, Tokyo was having trouble securing the foreign exchange necessary to buy the scrap iron which keeps Japan's steel mills operating, copper for its big electrical industry, and the machine tools which the nation had always bought from Germany and the United States in great quantities.

When it could no longer fill these needs abroad, and when the acquisition of a great undeveloped region in Manchukuo came along, Japan seized the opportunity, dug its own raw materials out of its newly-acquired territories and turned them into the equipment needed for the great development program which had been laid out. Spectacular changes began to be evident. Light industries were standing still, or contracting, but the country was building the foundations for a vast heavy industry, lifting its labor efficiency nearer to Western standards, and carefully working out four-year-plans which would ultimately turn Japan into a great industrial power.

It was in the midst of this program in 1937 that Tokyo launched its second great attack on China, the drive which was to continue until it pushed the Chinese government out of Nanking, and, later, to the interior fortress of Chungking.

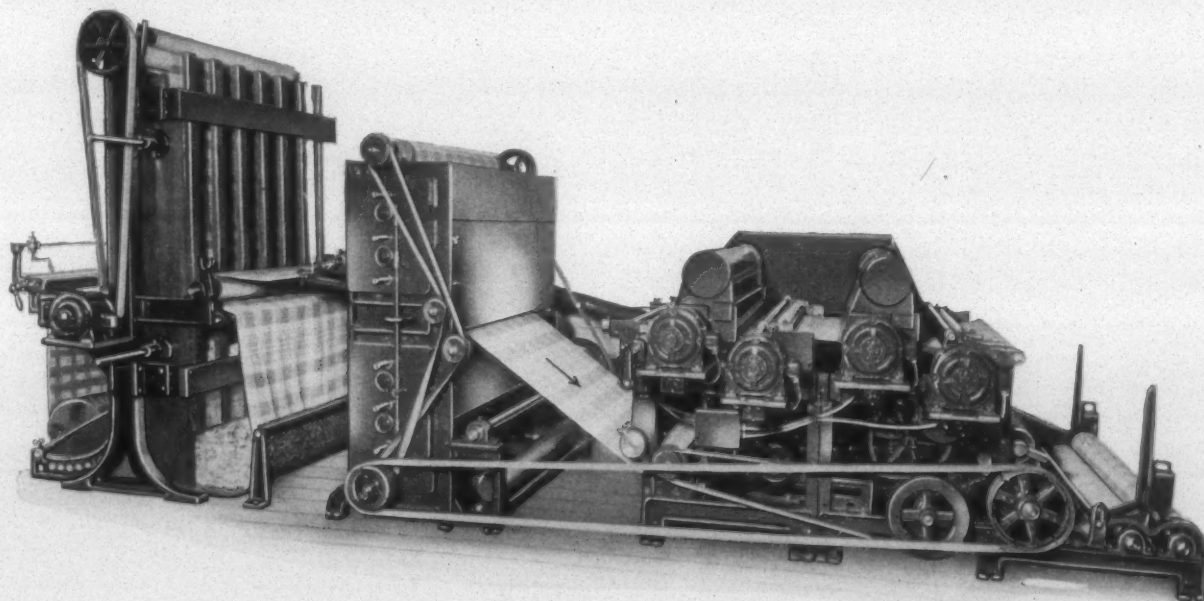
For two years Tokyo fought on, never fully conquering the Chinese but always holding the whip hand by its control over the rich port cities and the main channels through which foreign military supplies could reach Chiang Kai-shek. Then the war broke out in Europe, Tokyo tightened its relations with Berlin, and Japan settled

down behind a tightly-drawn veil of secrecy to prepare for its vital role in the struggle which was just getting under way.

While the Western Powers were absorbed in the conflict in Europe and were content to believe that the Nipponese were bogged down in China and the nation completely exhausted from its eight years of fighting on the Asiatic mainland, Japan was building on an unprecedented scale those industries which are necessary to fight a war. Between 1931 and 1937, the country trebled its steel output, and then went on to enlarge it some more. In the same years, the number of shipbuilding workers jumped from 160,000 to 600,000. Huge aluminum plants were built to supply the materials for an infant airplane industry.

Not all of Japan's efforts were confined to home industries and to the speedy development of the raw materials in conquered China. Far to the south, Japanese mining engineers were roving the length and breadth of Malaya, the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, and Australia, searching for the raw materials they needed for Japan's new industries and struggling to buy an interest in mines already operating or to win a concession in new ones.

Long before 1941 the little men from the north owned rubber plantations in Malaya, Borneo and Sumatra. The biggest and most modern fishing fleets in the Philippines and Malaya belonged to them. One iron mine in Malaya, almost under the guns of the great British naval base at Singapore, at one time provided the small Japanese steel industry with 40 per cent of its iron ore. But by last year, the 2,000,000 tons of iron ore from Malaya and

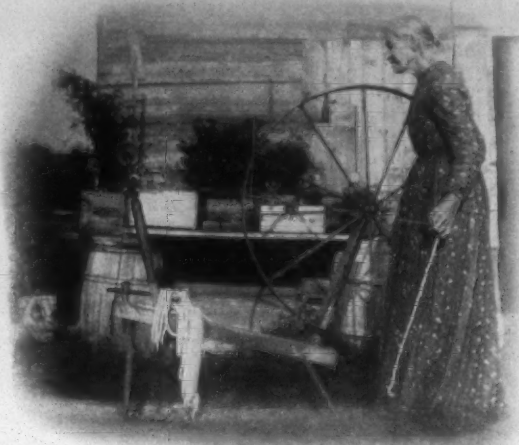


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1,200,000 from the Philippines barely covered 30 per cent of Japan's imports.

This is the Japan which attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7th, swept through the Philippines (excepting Bataan and Corregidor) in a month, drove the British out of Singapore in ten weeks of fighting, and today are mopping up the Dutch for the control of one of the richest colonial areas in the world and threatening Britain's century-old hold on the richest of its colonies—India.

It was Japan's new economic conquests rather than any that Germany has picked up in its successful two-and-a-half years of war, which has suddenly revealed to the world the dangerous shift which is taking place in the line-up of the "have" and the "have not" nations.

Four months of tire rationing have made Americans acutely aware of one war-time change, caused by the fall of Singapore. From controlling or having access to all of the natural rubber production in the world, the United Nations have lost all but a bare 10 per cent. And if Ceylon, which has already been bombed by the Japanese, is lost or closed to commercial traffic, Britain will lose another 90,000 tons, or almost as much rubber as the British consume in a normal year.

Tin was the other best-known strategic material which came from Southeast Asia. As long as Singapore held, the United Nations controlled 90 per cent of the output. Today they hold barely 25 per cent, for the Burma mines are already in the hands of the Japanese.

But these are only the "glamor" articles that have been lost—the items that the feature writers have to dwell on. We must not ignore other dramatic changes that have taken place in the shifts in holdings between the "haves" and the "have nots."

The Axis before the war controlled more than half the world's production of only one important strategic material—potash. Of two others—cement and coal—it controlled about one-third the world's output. And of five others—steel, bauxite, salt, butter and rye—it controlled a bare quarter of the world's annual supply. Certainly it was not brash of the Allies in 1939 to believe that they could blockage Germany and overwhelm Hitler, ultimately, by the sheer preponderance of their economic power.

But today the picture has changed alarmingly. The Axis this time including Japan and its vital conquests—now overwhelmingly monopolizes the output of rubber, tin, and potash. Besides, its production of bauxite, cement, and rye exceeds the output controlled by the United Nations, and it can compete on almost equal terms in its control of iron and steel, coal, butter and sugar.

What is of particular importance is that it now controls vital supplies of many materials which can be consumed on the spot, while the loss of supply bases in the Pacific and Indian Oceans make long hauls necessary for the United Nations.

The best example of this is oil. As long as the Dutch held the East Indies, the United Nations could keep their planes in the air on high-octane gasoline produced in Borneo or Sumatra and refined in the islands. And United Nations tanks and ships could fuel from local supplies. Today, the fuel for all of the mechanized forces in Australia must be tankered 5,000 to 7,000 miles across the

Pacific from California or the Caribbean, or hauled through the hazardous waters of the Indian Ocean from Iran or Arabia.

And whatever competitive advantages accrue to you cotton manufacturers when a competitive raw material is forced out of the picture, it will be small solace even to you, I'm sure, if the great wool supplies of Australia fell into the hands of the Japanese, or fail to reach this country because of the shortage of ships for, as long as our armies and those of our Allies fight in cold climates, they will need certain minimum supplies of wool—as well as cotton—to keep them warm.

It is against this picture that we must measure the crisis just ahead.

Hitler assured the Germans in his broadcast last Sunday that they would do it by knocking out Russia. He's been wrong before—seriously wrong—but the last man in Washington today to laugh off Germany, even after the Nazi reverses of the last six months, is Ambassador Litvinoff. He knows first hand the striking power of the Germans, and he won't write it off until Nazi troops have been pushed back much farther than they are today.

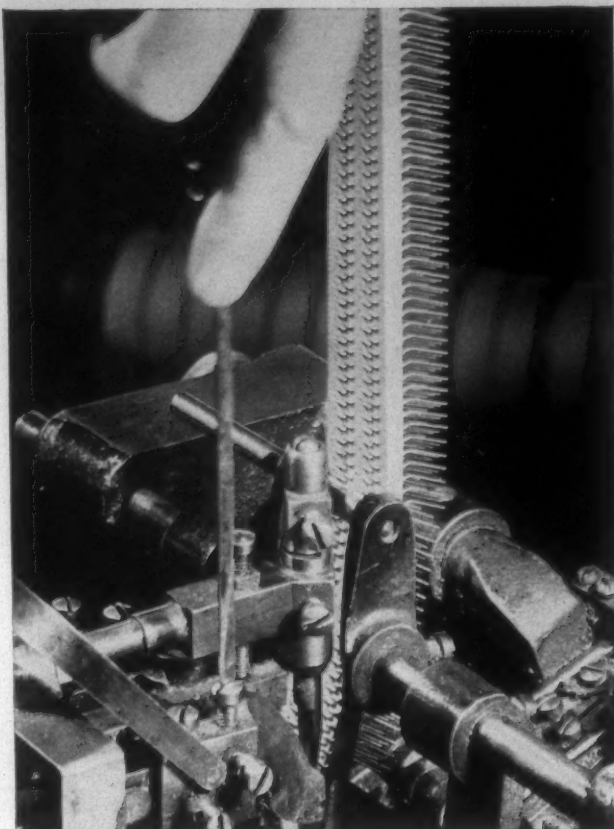
Japan's striking power, also, cannot be ignored, despite the tremendous weaknesses which come from long supply lines, from tenuously-held bases in China, the Philippines, and the East Indies, and from terribly vulnerable industrial centers less than 700 miles by bomber from Vladivostok.

Don't forget for a moment that Berlin and Tokyo are collaborating completely in every move they make. Neither has any love for the other but each knows that if it strikes out alone now—while Britain and Russia are undefeated and the United States is swinging into action—it is lost.

Japan made its thrust in the Pacific just when Germany's fortunes were at their lowest ebb. Stout-hearted Russians had turned back the Nazis when they were almost within sight of the glimmering spires of Moscow's Kremlin, and German generals at the Russian front knew that they were in for a string of cold, bloody defeats before they could possibly re-established a line. For five months, Tokyo has carried the torch while Germany reorganized its forces, established new transport lines to the front intended to carry the burden of equipment which the bitter campaign in the East has proved they must have, and given Hitler's roaring war plants time to build up supplies for a new blitz. Now it's Hitler's turn again, though Japan's victories may not have been so exhausting but what Tokyo can continue the attack. Certainly they need to strike hard and fast if they are to deal the knockout blow this year.

In the weeks just ahead, keep your eyes on the Mediterranean and the Middle East—the great stretches of land and inland sea stretching from Gibraltar, through Egypt, Turkey and the Russian Caucasuses, to India. It is here—on one of the oldest crossroads of the world—that the decisive battles of this war may be fought.

It is ominous that, so far, the Russians have not been able to push the Germans back in the south—in front of Rostov and in the Crimea—as they have before Moscow and Leningrad. In part this may be due to the milder climate. But, undoubtedly, it also must fit into a German



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pattern which calls for a desperate spring drive aimed at conquest of the strategic petroleum fields in the Caucasus from which Russia gets more than 80 per cent of its oil. Without this oil, Russia cannot possibly wage a long war on the scale demanded by the force of the German attack. If Germany gets it, the Nazis are set for an all-out campaign through Iraq and Iran to India, where they can make a juncture with their Japanese allies and swap the raw materials which Germany desperately needs for the planes, refinery equipment, and machinery which Tokyo must have to face the final showdown with the United States.

Don't miss the preliminary steps which were taken last month to set the stage for this Middle East campaign. Tiny Malta, Britain's stronghold halfway through the Mediterranean, has suffered its 2,000th bombing attack. Petain has been replaced by Laval, and the French fleet may even now be commanded by Nazi officers ready to raid the western Mediterranean as part of a plan to rout the British from Gibraltar. German planes are massed in Greece, Bulgaria and Crete, and the Bulgarian government was reorganized less than a month ago along lines dictated by Berlin.

Here is where we stand at the beginning of May, 1942. Despite the tremendous strides which have been made by American industry in the last few months, the real crisis is still ahead.

The time is gone when the United Nations—and particularly the United States—could plan and build solely for a vast offensive in 1943. "Black February" of this year obsoleted that dream of the President and Mr. Churchill.

The United Nations are still "have" powers, but—as the table handed to you as you entered this room shows—their hold on the world's strategic raw materials has been so desperately weakened that they can no longer afford to lose more. For if the Axis can hold what it has already grabbed, and add what might yet be won while we are still preparing for the grand offensive, they may become too strongly entrenched to be dislodged from the distant bases left to us.

This is the situation which confronts our country today. The grim events of the last five months—which I have attempted to interpret in their long-term perspective—have made it plain that we can no longer afford to spend our efforts planning new factories which will be in production next year, or later. Like the British after Dunkerque, we need to make the most of what we have now. And (like Britain, we shall probably be surprised at what we can do with what we already have.

It is this realization in Washington that is behind this week's price control law, the sugar rationing program (which will extend before the end of the year to other lines in addition to gasoline and tires), and the orders to your industry not long ago governing cotton textile output.

These are only a beginning of what undoubtedly will come before this war is over. With the head start that it has, we can't defeat *this* Axis combination with our left hand. We can do the job, but only if we understand what we are up against, acknowledge the tremendous importance of every effort we can make *this* year and put every ounce of energy and ingenuity we have behind it. This is the war challenge to each of us.

War Production Board To Crack Down On Violators

James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, said April 1st that, while the War Production Board is relying on the voluntary support of the war production program by industry, the board is prepared to use the punitive provisions of the Second War Powers Act swiftly and without hesitation whenever necessary to insure compliance with WPB regulations, including all priorities rules and orders.

Mr. Knowlson said:

"A story published in New York this morning attributes to Sydney Hogerton, district manager for the Bureau of Priorities, a statement that the penalties of the Second War Powers Act will probably be seldom invoked in the New York area and that the chances of these penalties being imposed in New York are extremely slight.

"I assume that this report is the result of a misunderstanding. We have no reason to believe that there will be many violations, and we have every reason to hope that we will continue to enjoy the voluntary co-operation of industry. However, the War Production Board specifically supported the penalty provisions of the Second War Powers Act and did so because the old penalties which could be imposed on priorities violators were weak and insufficient.

"Now that these penalties are available, they will be used when necessary.

"This does not represent any change of policy by the War Production Board. Violations clearly resulting from honest mistakes have not been punished in the past, nor will they be punished in the future. But wilful violations of priorities orders cannot be tolerated in a war economy and every such case will be vigorously dealt with.

"No one need think that we will hesitate to invoke the powers of the Second War Powers Act whenever this is appropriate and necessary. We must have compliance—all the way. Any statement to the effect that our policy will be not to invoke these powers is misleading."

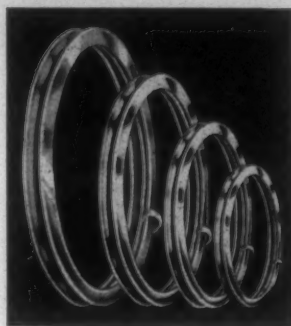
The Second War Powers Act provides penalties of up to \$10,000 fine and one year's imprisonment for each violation of WPB regulations or orders.

K. H. Barnard Again To Head Program Committee of AATCC

Kenneth H. Barnard, of Pacific Mills, will again serve as chairman of the technical program committee for the 1942 annual meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, it was made known by T. R. Smith, president. As yet, no definite date for the convention has been made. It was understood that Atlantic City may be selected for the meeting place.

The 1941 annual meeting took place in Pinehurst and was well attended by delegates from all parts of the country. In keeping with the times the 1942 technical program will be devoted primarily to textile and chemical problems in connection with this country's war effort. It has been planned to hold, again, an intersectional contest because of the wide interest shown in it during the past two conventions.

It is expected that the subjects selected for this contest by the individual sections will also pertain to the country's program.



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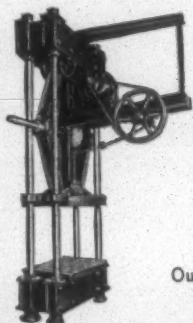
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(Continued from Page 18)

tuality. Hitler and Mussolini were on a mad rampage of world conquest, and were ruthlessly grinding under their heel all those countries that opposed their will. We felt sooner or later we would be engulfed in this titanic struggle, although apparently we tried in every honorable way to avoid it.

As a nation, I think we have been too conciliatory and too appeasing when matters of principle were involved. Years ago when Japan in utter disregard of solemn treaties with us and other nations moved into Manchuria we should have stopped her. When Italy in complete violation of these same treaties marched against Ethiopia, we should have stopped her. Had we taken this action, I dare say the course of history would have been entirely different, and we would have been spared the tragedy of another world war. Hitler considered all treaties as meaningless and ineffectual inasmuch as we failed to stop Italy and Japan in their aggressions, and as soon as he could train his armies and equip them, he looked about to see what countries he could conquer. He has brought into subjection one country after another, and success has crowned his every effort, until this past winter when Russia's mighty army forced him to retreat.

Japan joined the Axis nations, and every effort was made to avert war between our country and Japan. However, on Sunday morning, December 7th, while the chosen envoys of Japan were in Washington bearing the olive branch of peace, and were using this engagement to discuss ways of peace as a smoke screen for their diabolical deed, the navy and the air force of the treacherous Japs dashed into Pearl Harbor, stabbed us in the back, destroyed many of our warships and airplanes, and killed a large number of our boys. History recalls no greater act of treachery and no more dastardly deed. We were thrown into war immediately against the axis forces. This act of treachery unified our nation as nothing else could have done. No, we will not forget Pearl Harbor and neither will we forget our state of unpreparedness.

For 20 years we have been teaching our boys it was wrong to fight, and that they should prepare for ways of peace. While we were doing this the axis nations were teaching their sons that the greatest honor that could come to them would be to fight for their country and prepare for aggressive warfare and world domination. Our philosophies of life have been entirely different. We craved peace while they craved war and world conquest. Being so thoroughly unprepared it is not surprising that we should suffer defeat at the hands of the enemy in our first encounters in the Southwest Pacific. It takes time to change a nation devoted to ways of peace to a nation equipped for war. Fortunately, our country can surpass all other countries in mass production, but instead of producing armaments, we have been largely engaged in producing radios, refrigerators, bath tubs, automobiles, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc.

Industry has been criticized because greater production has not been forthcoming since the defense program started. I feel, however, that this criticism is not wholly warranted when all the facts are ascertained. This is a job that cannot be done overnight. New plants have to be erected, new tools made, new machinery built, men train-



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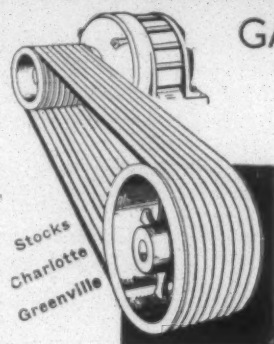


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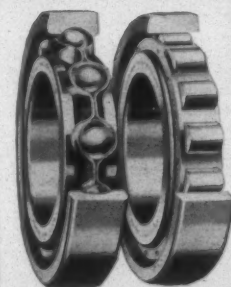
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the armament program by such developments as these:

Process for rifling machine guns in one-thirtieth the former time; boring plane propellers in twenty minutes instead of eight hours, reducing one phase of gun making from forty-eight hours to one minute; a way of making some types of armor plate in less than half the time it used to take; a process for roughing out 75 millimeter shells in thirty-eight seconds instead of twelve minutes.

Our enemies considered as fantastic the gigantic 1942-43 production schedule of planes, ships and tanks set up by President Roosevelt a few months ago but recent advances indicate we will not only produce the estimated quantities but will exceed them.

However, magnificent as industry's accomplishments have been, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, tells us it is not enough, and that we must make greater efforts to increase all previous records.

The war is not going well with us. The Japs have won all battles up to this time. The territory they have taken greatly enriches them and makes them a more formidable enemy. The axis forces realize that everything depends upon their making a knockout blow this spring or summer before America's production gets in full swing. This is a war of production. The nation that produces the most in the quickest time, wins out. We must not and cannot fail.

If we do not win this war we will be an enslaved people. I'm sure any of us would rather be dead than to be slaves.

In Greece and other countries people are dying of starvation by the thousands. Germany has stripped these countries of food supplies and other resources in order to maintain her large army. We have no conception of the horrors perpetrated by axis powers against their conquered foes.

It is high time for America to wake up to the peril that confronts her. France awoke far too late. She insisted on retaining all social gains, working short hours at high wages, and producing "too little, too late." She now sees the result of her folly. Slavery with all its attendant horrors is the punishment for a nation that became too soft, and failed to protect itself against the onslaught of a well trained, well equipped and well disciplined army. She also failed to protect herself against the hordes of fifth columnists and saboteurs within her own ranks who aided greatly in her downfall. France is pitiful, hungry, destitute, stripped of her resources, and completely in the hands of a tyrant who knows not the meaning of mercy. The same fate awaits America unless we put our house in order and—quickly.

We like our social gains but if they stand in the way of our winning this war, let us do away with them until the war is won. Let us do away with strikes, lockouts, closed shops, labor racketeers, and anything that would impede the flow of goods to our armies. The patience of the American people in a crucial time like this has a limit. Congress should immediately outlaw strikes in any war industry. Labor unions should be made responsible for their acts the same as management is responsible for theirs. The exasperatingly dilatory tactics on the part of Congress and the administration officials toward these important matters is a contributing factor in the overwhelming defeats we have suffered on practically all battle fronts. The time for action is here. We are at war.

No, we can't afford to lose out in this conflict. We have too much at stake, religious freedom, political freedom, and economic freedom, a glorious heritage handed down by our valiant forefathers, who fought, bled and died that we might enjoy the blessed privileges of freedom, free enterprise and the American way of life. As true Americans we consider no sacrifice too great to preserve the wonderful heritage our forefathers struggled so bravely and courageously to leave us.

Before our guns have ceased firing, we will know something of the meaning of sacrifice. It will be more than doing without sugar, tires and automobiles. Our standard of living will be vitally affected. No one will be able to live "as usual." We will have to practice self-denial, thrift, economy, and work harder and longer than we have ever worked before in order to make ends meet and in order to keep our armies fighting. Furthermore, we may have to place our own sons, and our ourselves on the altar of sacrifice in order to defend and save our country, our civilization, our America from the ruthless forces now arrayed against us. Whatever it may cost, we give it freely and unreservedly.

This is the most solemn and serious moment in American history. Never were the clouds blacker and more ominous than they are today. It calls for the very best that is in us. I am confident, however, that if every man and woman in America will get over their complacency and will realize just how important the next few months are, and will work as they have never worked before, we will win out in this struggle.

As soon as our enemies feel the impact of our gigantic production of planes, tanks, guns, ships and all armed equipment, which they will undoubtedly begin to feel in a few months, you will see the tide turn in our favor and ultimately the axis forces will succumb to the most decisive defeats any nations have ever suffered. They will cry for peace but there will be no peace until they are wholly and completely crushed to the ground. We fumbled the ball the last time. This time we will make no errors. We will not stop until Berlin, Tokyo and Rome have been invaded and these people are made to see something of the horrors and ravages of war. We say this not in the spirit of hate but because we do not want mankind to witness again the horrible spectacle of another world war.

In order to assure the world against another conflict, we must take up where our illustrious and immortal Woodrow Wilson left off. He had the vision and offered us the only practical solution that was ever offered to end all wars, The League of Nations and the World Court. On account of partisan politics we did not enter the League of Nations, and therefore it was doomed to failure from the beginning. The very nation that proposed it failed to support it. No mother's son would be engaged in mortal combat today if Mr. Wilson's proposal had been adopted by this country. We would have had an international police power, every nation would have been disarmed, all differences between nations would have been settled by arbitration, and an international court of equity would have seen to it that all problems of all nations would have been settled honestly and equitably. We are largely responsible for this awful conflict and for the "blood, sweat and tears" it is causing. Just so surely as we had followed Mr. Wilson's leadership, it would not

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have happened. Errors in peace treaties would have been corrected; avarice and selfishness would have been dethroned so as to permit nations to rehabilitate themselves, and all injustices would have been removed. Therefore, we want our nation when this tragic war is over and men sit around the table to discuss the ways of peace, to contend for the establishment of a real League of Nations, a tremendous international police force, a genuine court of equity, so that an enduring peace can be effected, and mankind assured that nations will never again lift up sword against nations.

If World War I and World War II have taught us anything, it is that we cannot live to ourselves. The days of narrow nationalism are over. Some of us wanted to be isolationists, and escape the responsibilities of world citizenship but we found the world had grown so much smaller as a result of the inventions of man, the two oceans were no longer the protection we once thought they were.

Today it is impossible for a war to occur in any section of the globe without being a real menace to the welfare and security of our people.

Therefore, all of our energies should be directed towards effecting some plan whereby permanent peace can be assured. We would like to see this done spontaneously and voluntarily without the use of force, but we are afraid the spiritual nature of man hasn't yet reached this stage of development. Our material progress has so far outstripped our spiritual progress, we haven't learned how to use aright the manifold blessings our Lord has showered upon us.

The next stage of our development, and we pray it may come soon, will be that of the spiritual side of man. It will usher in the greatest age mankind has ever known, an age in which there will be no international hatred, and no international prejudice, an age in which we will work co-operatively for the good of other nations as well as our own.

If by trading freely and co-operating fully with China, India, and South America, we succeed in raising their standard of living even 10% or 20%, we will have set in motion an industrial development that will sweep the whole wide world. Liberal, broadminded internationalism and a spirit of brotherhood will bring peace and contentment to a troubled world, and will aid immeasurably in lifting all nations to a higher state of prosperity.

We firmly believe this war is going to be so horrible, the suffering so intense, the destruction of life and property so appalling that sometime there is going to be a veritable tidal wave of sentiment throughout the world for permanent peace and an earnest desire for freedom and democracy and for the things of the spirit. This will be the foundation stone upon which a genuine League of Nations may be formed.

When people understand there will be an era of peace, that no nation will be allowed to arm again, that the huge sums of money heretofore expended for armaments and for armed forces can be spent for peaceful pursuits, that international trade agreements will be made to foster free trading among the nations, there will be the greatest business revival that this world has ever seen. Nation after nation will raise their standard of living by increased production, by reclaiming their soil, by rebuilding their

homes, their stores and their factories, by providing themselves with more of the comforts and conveniences of life.

The spiritual side of man will also be revived. We will begin to think of the brotherhood of man, and the ways and means whereby we can be of service to each other. In this new world order, we hope the United States will take the lead, that we will strip ourselves of all greed and selfishness, that we will work for a higher and better standard of living for people of every clime, that we will trade freely with each other on mutually satisfactory terms, and that the spirit of good will and helpfulness may be manifested in all our efforts to make the world a happier and safer place in which to live.

A. A. T. C. To Meet At Atlantic City

The annual meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held in Atlantic City early in October. The exact time and place will be announced later. Heretofore the technical program for these meetings has consisted chiefly of the presentation of prepared addresses by speakers who are prominent in the textile and dyestuff industries. This year an innovation will be tried out because the theme of the entire meeting will be the textile chemist's contribution to the war effort and it is felt that more can be accomplished through an exchange of opinions and experiences of our membership drawn from all the textile centers of the country than by prepared addresses.

Some of the subjects which have been suggested for round table discussions are:

1. Dyeing wool and its blends.
2. Cotton-mildew, water and fireproofed.
3. Pigment colors vs. vat dyes.
4. Hosiery, then and now.
5. Emergency substitutes—dyes, chemicals and processes.

A chairman will be appointed for each group and the opportunity freely offered to every member to present his problem and get the co-operative help and advice of those present who are in the same line of work. The groups will be kept small and intimate. To promote the free exchange of experiences, no stenographer will be present and the proceedings will not be published.

This type of program has been most successful in several local sections and has been unanimously adopted for the National meeting as the best means by which the textile chemists can contribute to the war effort. These group meetings will take place on Saturday morning and supplement the regular Intersectional Contest which will be held Friday afternoon as usual. No doubt, many of the papers at the Intersectional Contest will fall within the scope of the subjects listed above for the round table meetings. This new type of program on Saturday will afford a better chance for the discussion of these contest papers than has been possible previously.

Thomas Smith, president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, is stressing the vital importance of the technical meetings this fall and requests the co-operation of every member in making them an outstanding success.

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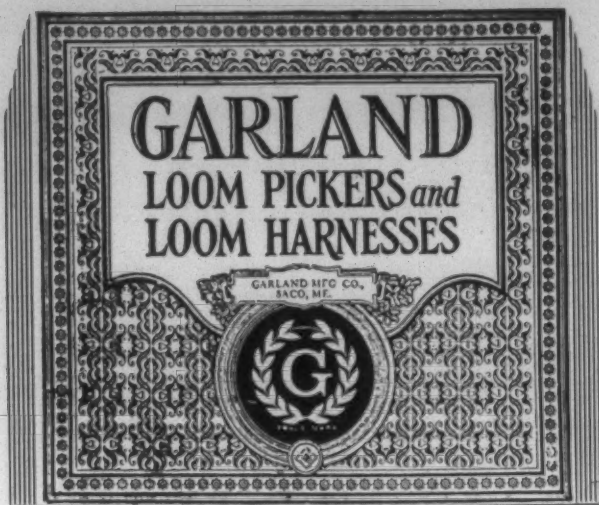
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Activities of the Division of Research of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

(Continued from Page 30)

an increase of seven per cent in a single year. These figures illustrate the importance of the one-variety cotton community program in the improvement of cotton.

The Bureau of Plant Industry has for many years grown cotton for test purposes under known and, in so far as possible, comparable conditions with a view to determining the influence of variety, location and season upon fiber and spinning quality. In 1935, 1936 and 1937 sixteen well-known varieties of cotton were planted in eight different localities across the Cotton Belt from North Carolina to Texas. At each location, each of the sixteen varieties was grown in eight series, numbered from 1 to 8, respectively, across the field so that Series 1 and 8 represented the extreme positions in the field in each case. Two samples were taken from each lot. Over the three-year period this plan resulted in 768 samples which were tested in the Government spinning laboratory.

Cotton Variety Important

One of the most important points brought out by these tests is the fact that practically every property measured is, to a relatively large extent, clearly a function of the variety of cotton planted. It has been known in a general way, of course, that such factors as the staple length of cotton and the strength of the yarn spun from it were influenced by variety. Some observations have indicated that fiber strength and fineness also are associated with factors of inheritance and genetics. As far as is known, however, these tests demonstrated for the first time that such properties as percentage of thin-walled fibers, percentage of waste, the appearance of the yarns, and even the grade of the cotton are quite definitely influenced by variety.

The work of the Division of Textiles and Clothing of the Bureau of Home Economics is also of interest to cotton manufacturers. This Division has a modern textile testing laboratory, as illustrated by their exhibits on display. Their cotton utilization studies include the following problems.

(1) Fabric Resistance to Wind—This test has been made on various cotton materials such as blankets, outdoor playsuits, and outing flannel. Also an adaptation of this test was used to evaluate the relative dustproofness of slip-cover fabrics.

(2) Upholstery Fabrics—The Division is primarily concerned with helping the consumer buy the best possible fabrics for the money she spends, and has made studies of various household and clothing fabrics on the market. From the data obtained, minimum specifications are suggested for different grades and types of materials. On exhibits are photographs illustrating several of the physical tests that were made upon upholstery fabrics during a recent study. As a result of the project on upholstery fabrics, tentative specifications for three grades of cotton upholstery tapestries have been presented to Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials. Similar studies have been made on cotton sheeting, broadcloth, corduroy, terry towelling, covert and chambray suitable for work shirts, outing flannel, unbleached muslin and dress prints.

(3) Effect of Storage—Whether the yellowing which often occurs in a fabric during storage is an indication of deterioration has long been a matter of opinion. A study of the effect of storage upon fabrics, now nearing completion at the Bureau of Home Economics, should contribute some factual information on the subject.

(4) Fabric Finishing Project—Starches for cotton. Over a period of years the Bureau's textile research program has included extensive work on the use of finishes to change the natural properties of cotton yarns and fabrics and thereby improve their appearance and increase their serviceability.

One such study was the comparison of various starches used as finishes for cotton. Preliminary to evaluating the effect of the different starches when applied to cloth, the strength and pliability of starch films were investigated.

Recently studies have been made on permanent finishes for improving cotton fabrics for household and clothing uses.

Improved Ginning

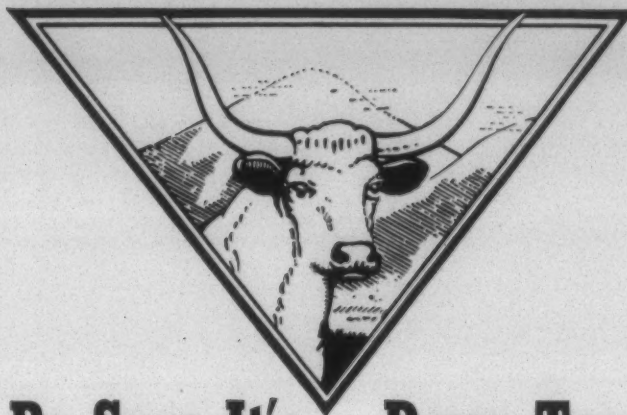
The Agricultural Marketing Administration through its Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., has been instrumental in improving ginning throughout the cotton belt. The ginning laboratory also serves as a training school for State extension specialists. An outstanding example of the accomplishments of the gin specialist of the North Carolina State Extension Service has been demonstrated in Halifax County. For instance, in 1940 in Halifax County, North Carolina, 89.3 per cent of the cotton ginned was of normal preparation and 11.7 per cent was reduced one grade or more because of poor gin preparation. However, in 1941 in this same county 96.6 per cent of the cotton ginned was of normal preparation and only 4.4 per cent was reduced one grade for poor gin preparation.

Of particular interest to cotton manufacturers is the work conducted in the Cotton Fiber and Spinning Research Laboratories of the Cotton Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Administration. At the present time these two laboratories—one located in the Textile School at Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina, and the other in the Textile School at A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Texas—are the only laboratories in the United States equipped with a complete line of cotton manufacturing equipment. These laboratories work in close co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry which is responsible for the breeding program, and the Ginning Laboratory which is improving ginning. Cottons from these two agencies are processed in the spinning research laboratories and the results expressed in terms of grade, waste, strength of yarns and of fabrics manufactured from them, and appearance of yarns and fabrics.

One of the reprints recently mailed to all the members of the Institute illustrates the type of work conducted in these spinning laboratories. Other recent reports of interest are as follows:

- (1) Tests of irrigated and rain-grown upland cotton, crop of 1939.
- (2) Spinning properties of cottons compressed to different bale densities.
- (3) The cutting of bales during compressing.

In April, 1941, Congress passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make analyses of fiber proper-



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ties and spinning tests of cottons submitted by cotton breeders and other persons interested in securing information of this type. This service conducted in the two United States Department of Agriculture spinning research laboratories, affords the mills an opportunity to have fiber and spinning tests made for a nominal fee. Mimeographed copies of these regulations, together with a mimeographed report on the cotton fiber testing service, are available to cotton spinners interested in this work.

Regional Research Laboratory

In 1938 Congress authorized the establishment of four regional research laboratories to work on the major farm crops. The Southern Regional Research Laboratory located in New Orleans, La., has been designated as the cotton research laboratory. Research in this laboratory is being directed toward increasing the use of cotton, and its activities are divided into five major heads as follows:

(1) Cotton Fiber Research Division—This Division is undertaking an extensive program of fundamental research to determine the relationship of the chemical and physical structure of the cotton fiber to technically significant properties which influence the extent of its use. These investigations will also include work with physical and chemical treatments of the cotton fiber to improve its properties as a fiber. Most of this equipment is in place and is being used today.

(2) Cotton Processing Division—This Division plans to develop new or improved cotton products which meet the physical requirements for specific uses. A small textile mill will be installed so that commercial scale studies can be made of its operations. This Division will also work on the development of new types of cotton processing machinery. Tests have been planned to show the relation between fiber strength and yarn strength, and the fiber and yarn strength as related to fabric strength. Orders have been placed for this equipment and deliveries promised at an early date.

(3) Cotton Chemical Finishing Division—This Division is entrusted with the development of new chemical finishes for cotton textiles for the purpose of improving the existing properties of cotton, and of adding any other properties which give promise to stimulating consumer demand, such as luster, drape and color.

(4) Engineering and Development Division—This Division will take care of all pilot-plant developments. An entire section of one wing of the building has been set aside for this work.

(5) Survey and Appraisal Section—This Section will conduct surveys to find out where cotton is used in other industries, such as flour milling, fertilizer and sugar industries.

The Southern Regional Research Laboratory is being equipped to demonstrate on a pilot-plant scale the commercial practicability of each successful development. Beyond this point, reliance is being placed on the co-operation of cotton manufacturers and finishers to run practical trials on a full commercial scale.

The work of the Textile Foundation and the Textile Research Institute, Inc., under Mr. Edward T. Pickard, executive secretary, and Dr. Milton Harris, Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, is also of particular interest to cotton manufacturers. Dr. Harris, with head-

quarters at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., has a staff of fifteen highly trained technicians who are working on the fundamental properties of cotton and other fibers.

Research on cotton is part of the broad program of the Textile Foundation to supply basic information concerning physical and chemical properties of textile fibers. In its research laboratories, the Foundation is investigating by microscopical methods the details of structure of the various textile fibers. The chemical modification of different fibers is also being studied extensively with a view toward correlating these chemical changes with the mechanical properties of the fibers.

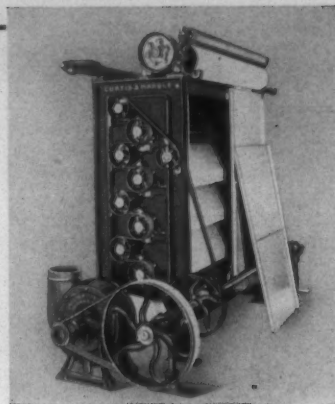
The Textile Foundation through the Southern Textile Association and the Arkwrights is conducting a program of research aimed at improving plant operations in the cotton textile industry. Tests are conducted in various mills by the mills' own personnel, under the general supervision of Mr. G. H. Dunlap, who in turn correlates the data. A copy of the reprint recently distributed to members of the Institute entitled "Tests of Cottons Manufactured Under Different Card Speeds" is a splendid illustration of this type of work.

It is estimated that the United States Department of Agriculture is spending more than a million and a quarter dollars a year in cotton research. Of this sum, \$100,000 is devoted to fiber, spinning and ginning research; \$875,000 was appropriated for the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, and approximately another \$100,000 a year is being spent by other research agencies interested in the promotion and utilization of cotton. Recently the Texas Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for cotton research work in the State of Texas.

Although during this first year the Division of Research has devoted a large part of its time to the preliminary work of finding out what, where, and by whom cotton research is being conducted, it has also been able to render some service on practical problems. The Armstrong Cork Co., of Lancaster, Pa., manufacturers of linoleum, put before the Institute some of the difficulties encountered in using cotton in the place of burlap as a backing material for floor coverings and other products. The Division of Research, aided by two research specialists, was able to make some helpful suggestions toward the solving of their problems.

At the request of the National Cotton Council, the Research Division assembled information on cottons grown in the Southwest under irrigation, and familiarly known to the trade as "irrigated cotton." The data concerning the production, the quality of the cotton, and the conditions of the gins in the Southwest were assembled from a report supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. Information on the spinning utility of the yarns and the strength and appearance of the fabrics manufactured from irrigated cotton was obtained from selected cotton manufacturers in the Southeast. A detailed report on this work was presented before the growers of irrigated cotton from the Southwest at the annual meeting of the National Cotton Council held in Jackson, Miss., on January 26, 1942. Interest in the subject was keen. Prior to the war Japan purchased most of the irrigated cotton of the Southwest. Today those growers must seek a new market and they realize that they must improve their product in order to meet competition successfully.

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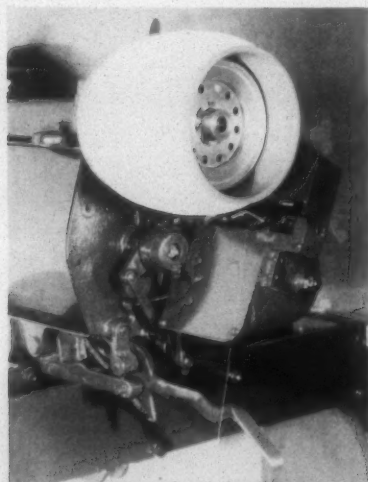
VICTOR I. HENDRICKS, *Manager*

Wall Cards On Care Of Rubber Hose

In the interest of rubber conservation, two useful wall cards on the proper care of hose have been prepared by the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., and are now ready for distribution. One of the cards is devoted to the proper care of fire hose, and the other lists rules for the proper care of air, water, steam and other types of rubber hose and for proper attaching of couplings. Both cards are 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x11" and have an eyelet for convenient hanging. These may be obtained on request.

New Foster Machine Company Attachments

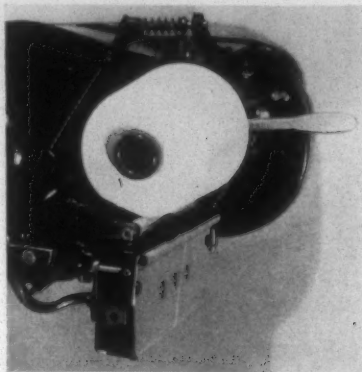
Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass., announces two new attachments for their machines. These are a barrel wind attachment for the Model 76 nylon sizing machine and a new Type H pineapple attachment for the Model 75-C Coner.



The advantages of the barrel wind attachment, compared with package forming attachments formerly used on nylon sizing machines, are described as follows:

1. An oval shaped package is formed which does not have any decided tapers or shoulders. This smoothly curved contour facilitates easy drawing off of the sized nylon yarn at the coning process.
2. The lay of the yarn is more open in the central part of the traverse than at the end. This means that where the package is thickest, the lay of the yarn is most open, facilitating uniform steaming and drying.

3. The barrel wind device is designed so that substantially higher operating speeds than formerly used can be obtained.



The new type pineapple attachment is said to offer the following advantages:

1. The mechanical simplicity of this attachment represents a decided improvement over previous devices of this kind. This will permit higher operating speeds and will result in low maintenance cost.
2. The guide does not rock or tilt but moves in a straight line, so that the yarn can be delivered at the junction of the pressure roll and the package.
3. The Foster patented pivoted pressure roll is used with the Type H attachment, so that packages of low density can be produced quite readily.
4. The Type H attachment can be installed on coners already in operation in the mills and is considered the standard pineapple attachment for new machines.

Buffer Set for pH Tests

pH tests (for degree of acidity or alkalinity of solutions) can now be made by a very simple technique using the new Cargille Buffer Set No. 1 with Hydrion Wide-Range pH Test Paper.

Solutions of known pH, made by dissolving the tablets in this set, are applied to the test paper to bring out on the paper the color for any half unit from pH 3 to pH 11. The colors are used for reference to judge the pH of the sample being tested; comparisons made with these reference colors are more accurate than those made with color charts. Readings can be made to one-half pH unit.

Designed for control tests in the plant by unskilled workmen; also for quick, preliminary tests in laboratories where more elaborate pH apparatus is available.

The Buffer Set is made by R. P. Cargille, 118 Liberty St., New York.

Bulletins On Dyeing

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Co. announces three new bulletins which they have recently issued to the trade on the dyeing of textile fabrics for Government use.

The first technical bulletin—No. 637—covers the powder blue vat dyeing of nurses' cotton broadcloth waist material. The second bulletin—No. 638—covers the dyeing of dark blue worsted yarn for U. S. Navy jerseys. The third bulletin—No. 643—covers the dyeing of olive drab cotton socks with direct colors.

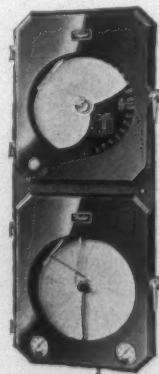
All of these bulletins list the Government specifications and requirements, as well as suggested dyeing formulae meeting these requirements.

Copies of these bulletins may be obtained by writing Calco's Advertising Department at Bound Brook, N. J.

New Taylor Fulscope Time Schedule Controller

Maintaining exact temperature, pressure, flow or liquid level according to a predetermined time schedule is the duty of the new Taylor Fulscope Time Schedule Controller. After the ideal processing schedule has once been determined, it is possible, with this new Taylor instrument, to automatically and precisely repeat the process as many times as desirable.

The cam and the chart are individually mounted and conveniently located for instant visual comparison on this latest development of the Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y. The Taylor Fulscope Time Controller presents many improved features, among them: friction drive cam assembly which permits rotation of the cam without loosening any locking means; im-



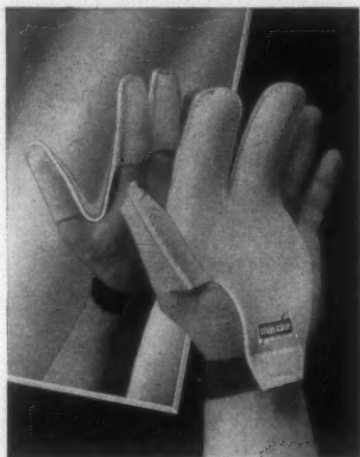
proved means of resetting one cam without disturbing the other in an instrument with two complete control mechanisms; each cam capable of operating from one to four air valves, micro-switches or both for the actuation of any external mechanism such as a valve, bell or light, and do this automatically in any desired relation of one to the other; and the automatic return of the cam to the starting position.

The new Taylor Time Schedule Controller is available in all control forms, including automatic reset and Pre-Act. By the addition of pre-calibrated assemblies it can easily be converted to fit any process requirements which might arise in the future. Universal case for face or flush mounting.

Detailed information available on request. Ask for Bulletin No. 99111.

New Finger Guard

Since the Steel-Grip individual Finger Guard was introduced by Industrial Gloves Co., of Danville, Ill., a few months ago, this company has had a steady demand to redesign and incorporate this type of protector for the thumb and first two fingers into a single unit.



The result is shown in the accompanying photograph—worked out with a mirror so that the construction of the back, as well as the palm side of the guard, is readily seen.

This new guard is designed for punch press work, buffing, grinding, sorting, assembly, inspection, etc.—for all jobs where protection is needed only on thumb and first two fingers.

In the illustration the guard is shown made of wool felt—material best suited for handling greasy or oily parts, or as protection against heat in the handling of hot dies, molds, parts, etc. The guard may be had also in chrome leather. In both types, the back is made of elastic webbing which assures the wearer of cool, comfortable fit. Like all other Steel-Grip gloves, mitts and hand guards, the new Steel-Grip Triplex Guard can be purchased as pairs, all rights, all lefts or any combination of rights and left as needed at no additional cost.

Details of Design

First of a new series of booklets to be distributed under the generic title of "New Departure Engineering Service," and now immediately available is: "Details of Design of shafts and housings for ball bearings."

Written for the benefit of the machine designer interested in applying ball bearings, this very helpful volume includes such subjects as proportions and finish of bearing seats; locknut threads, recommended shaft shoulders; designing to aid disassembly; locating and clamping methods and the use of adapter sleeves.

The section on Housing treats of bearing corner radii; recommended housing shoulders; straight through and shouldered housings; snap ring bearings and the use of separate snap rings; bearing housing covers; adapters in the housing; use of split housings; clamping and spacing details.

Each subject is profusely illustrated with well executed line drawings.

This booklet furnished gratis to engineers and designers who address Advertising Department, New Departure, Bristol, Conn., specifying Booklet "D."

New Shatter-Resistant Coating for Glass

The present intense interest in air raid precautions emphasizes a long-existent need of a transparent material for application on glass to prevent shattering. This need has been met by the new transparent coating which has been developed and is being manufactured by the Wilbur & Williams Co., of Boston, Mass.

This new material comes in liquid form, ready for use. It can be applied by spraying or brushing. For home use, the handyman can obtain excellent results with an ordinary Flit-gun; professionals will of course use regular spray equipment.

This unique coating passes sunlight with very little absorption, and therefore weathers very well without discoloration. It dries very quickly, forming a strong, tough film having a tensile strength of from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds per square inch. Elongation is over 20 per cent, permitting considerable movement of the glass without rupture of the film.

It fills an immediate need in schools, hospitals, office buildings, factories, apartment houses and homes. Factories which require window-glass paint in normal times for glare-reduction, may now obtain a colored coating which combines glare-reduction with resistance to shattering. Detailed information regarding this product may be obtained from the manufacturers, The Wilbur & Williams Co., Park Square Building, Boston, Mass.

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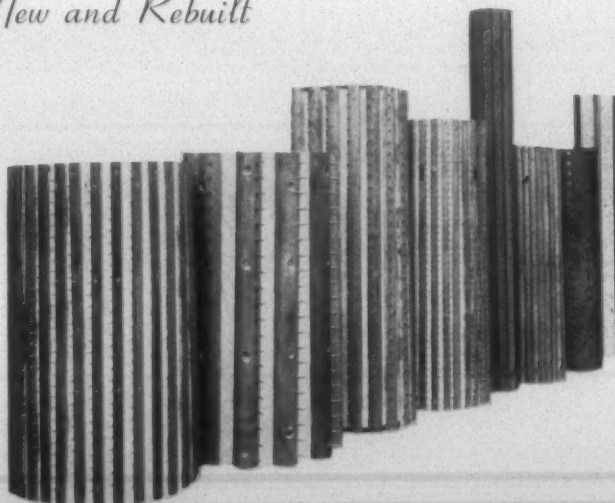
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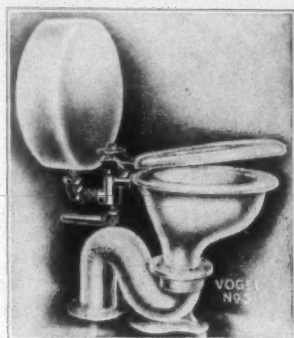
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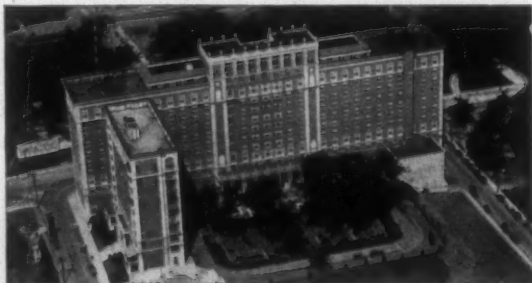
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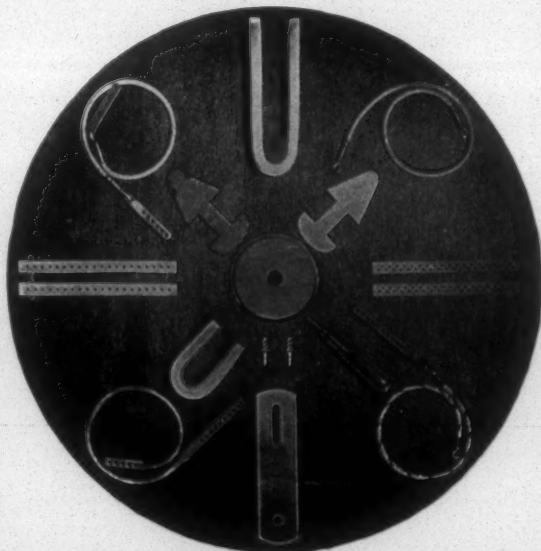
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